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WAY CLEARED FOR FINAL CONTEST ON ARTICLE TEN

Compromise, Changed in Word-
ing but Not in Effect, to Be
Presented — Senate Adopts
Lenroot Reservation on Voting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Dispositions for the final contest in the United States Senate on the Treaty of Peace and the League of Nations covenant are practically completed. When the Senate adjourned yesterday, after a field day devoted to maneuvers and occasional flank attacks, all the Lodge reservations, with the exception of that on Article X, had been disposed of. After voting down all substitutes offered by the Democratic side, the Lodge forces secured the adoption of the amended Lenroot reservation dealing with voting equality and the road was cleared for the last battle on Article X.

While the fight over the Lenroot reservation was in progress, the Republicans were organizing a maneuver designed to force the Democrats either to break with President Wilson or to accept the responsibility for the rejection of the Treaty. A compromise reservation on Article X was submitted to the Administration forces in an eleven-hour attempt to wear over enough Democrats to secure the necessary two-thirds majority for ratification.

Democratic leaders were informed that the compromise will be offered on the floor of the Senate as a substitute for the original Lodge reservation, which drew President Wilson's fire more than any other feature of the majority program. While designed as a modification, however, the substitute that is to be proposed does not differ in any essential from the one it is meant to replace. It is merely a show of concession without material yielding.

Proposed Compromise

The decision to continue overtures for a compromise on Article X, notwithstanding the White House declaration, was reached at a conference yesterday between Elihu Root and Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts. James W. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, who participated in the conference, submitted a draft of the proposed compromise to Farnfield M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, who was asked to submit it to his Democratic colleagues.

The text of the compromise follows: "The United States assumes no obligations to employ its military or naval forces, its resources, or any form of economic discrimination to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other, or to interfere in controversies between nations, whether members of the League or not, under the provisions of Article X, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States, under any article of the Treaty, for any purpose, unless in any particular case the Congress, in the exercise of full liberty of action, shall by act or joint resolution so provide."

While the Republicans behind the compromise affected to believe that as many as 27 Democrats would support it, Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska and acting minority leader, asserted that sufficient Democrats would vote against it to defeat ratification.

Senator Owen Breaks With President

There were indications yesterday that some Democrats who were on the hedge are drifting back in line behind President Wilson. It is anticipated that enough Democrats will refuse to yield to save the President from criticism that pocketing the Treaty on his own responsibility would involve.

Robert L. Owen (D.), Senator from Oklahoma, who is actively seeking the Democratic presidential nomination, openly broke with President Wilson yesterday and declared that he would not be a party to the defeat of the Treaty but would yield to the demand of the majority. He said: "I refuse to be a party to the defeat of the Treaty or to the delay. I am ready to support it in any form, to follow any leader who leads to its ratification, and I will not follow any leader who is leading to its defeat or delay. I prefer Article X as it is, but I am prepared, for the sake of passing the Treaty and getting the advantages of it, to yield to the demand of a majority of my colleagues in the Senate."

Lenroot Reservation Adopted

During the debate on the Lenroot reservation Senator Lodge discussed at length President Wilson's letter to Senator Hitchcock. The Massachusetts Senator made some severe strictures on the President's attitude toward France and Italy. He defended France from the charge of militaristic domination hurled at her by President Wilson.

After agreeing to several amendments proposed in the bipartisan conference the Lenroot reservation was adopted by a vote of 57 to 20, 17 Democrats supporting it. The text of the amended reservation follows: "Until part one of the Treaty of Peace, being the covenant of the League of Nations, shall be so amended that the United States shall be entitled to cast a number of votes equal to that which any member of the

League and its self-governing dominions, colonies, or parts of empire in the aggregate shall be entitled to cast, the United States assumes no obligation to be bound by any election, decision, report, or finding of the council or assembly, except in cases where Congress has previously given its consent. The United States assumes no obligation to be bound by any decision, report, or finding of the council or assembly arising out of any dispute between the United States and any member of the League if such member or any self-governing dominion, colony, or part of empire united with it politically has voted."

BRITISH POLICY ON POISON GAS IN WAR

War Secretary Says Question
Should Be Debated and De-
cided by League of Nations,
but Troops Must Be Protected

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday).—Replying in the House of Commons today as to whether steps should be taken to abolish poison gas in warfare, Winston Churchill, War Secretary, said the question was one to be debated and decided by the League of Nations. There was, however, the difficulty of preventing fresh discoveries being made in this branch of physical science, and Great Britain, he said, must be prepared to protect her troops from any novel forms of warfare.

Replying to A. E. Waterson, Co-ordinator of the War Secretary said there was a stock of gas shells in Egypt, but not in Ireland or India. No gas shells had been used in any of those countries, although a small number of gas shells were fired off in Palestine.

Sir Auckland Geddes' Salary

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Monday).—Sir Auckland Geddes' salary as Ambassador to the United States will be £2500, and his entertaining allowance £17500, making a total of £20,000. Mr. Lloyd George stated in the House of Commons today.

Industrial Peace and Price of Bread

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Monday).—Every governmental decision bearing on the price of bread has a direct bearing on the question of industrial peace, and the one which the Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons today, the effect of which will be to reduce the bread subsidy by £45,000,000 and increase the price of the loaf, is no exception.

The wholesale price of flour will be advanced 19s. 3d. per sack of 280 pounds on Monday next, the Prime Minister informed the House. No advance in the retail price of flour or bread would be permitted until Monday, April 12.

STRIKE REDUCES TRAIN SERVICE IN FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The strike of the miners of the Pas de Calais has resulted in a reduction in production of 20,000 tons of coal daily and orders have been given in consequence to reduce the number of trains by one-third. President Deschanel, for the same reason, has signed a decree closing the cafes at 10 p. m. Meanwhile the textile workers of Roubaix and Tourcoing, numbering 60,000, have declared their intention of striking.

Paul Jourdain, Minister of Labor, has deposited a bill for compulsory arbitration in industrial disputes, which provides that the chief director of an establishment menaced by a strike must see a delegation of workers and give a decision in 24 hours. If no agreement is reached, a third person must arbitrate. A committee of conciliation must be elected by both sides with state representatives, and judges may be called in. Work must not cease during the period of arbitration under heavy penalties for each worker and for those who provoke or order strikes.

PARIS IMPOSES TAX FOR EACH SERVANT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The Municipal Council, when definitely imposing a tax of 40 francs for each servant, added that the amount will be doubled for foreign servants of allied nationality, tripled for those of neutral nationality, and quintupled for servants from the former enemy country.

FRENCH STREET NAME CHANGED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—A curious incident is being inquired into by the police. Some persons, during the night, changed the name of the Avenue du President Wilson to the Avenue des Americains. They had only changed half the plaques indicating the name of the street, when they were apparently interfered with. The incident was undoubtedly intended offensively, and the police are taking necessary action.

CRITICAL SITUATION STILL IN PORTUGAL

Railway Strike Began on Last
Day of February — General
Tie-Up and Revolution Are
Said to Be Likely to Follow

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its special correspondent

LISBON, Portugal (Monday).—Revolution has been in the air of this city and of other parts of Portugal for some days past and its proportion has been increasing. One needs to have been some length of time in a place to know when the situation is becoming really serious, for the more it does so become, the less is there any talk of it. It was really little more than insinuation, therefore, that made people very certain lately that a big movement was imminent. Then word went from mouth to mouth that a general railway strike was decided upon for a certain day.

There was nothing about it in the papers, and there was no official announcement, but nobody had any doubt about it. People who had business outside Portugal in the near future made haste to get away. There was also an understanding that the railway strike would probably lead to a general strike. From that it was apprehended that a revolution was at hand.

Discontent Among Political Sections

There is discontent among every political section which it would seem nothing but an upheaval of a somewhat drastic character may satisfy. That much is clear at the present. Most people, aware of the existing uncertainties, trust now that when a revolution does come, it will be thorough, that there will be a proper clearing out of the Augean stables, that sincerity may be given a better chance than it has been for a long time past, and that the mere politicians, peace-mongers, and corruptionists, who think so much of themselves and so little of the peril of Portugal, will be driven away not to return. By whom they will be replaced is not apparent at the present time. Portugal is very short of men.

Let there be no misunderstanding. Nobody in Portugal thinks anything at all of Dom Manoel now. The Royalists themselves have ceased to give him any attention, and there is the best reason to believe that he would not again assume the crown of Portugal in any circumstances. The Royalists certainly display frequent activities, but they are disorganized and have no definite plans.

Sections Concerned With Revolutions

There are two other sections concerned with revolutions. At the extreme end are the Syndicalists, the Bolsheviks and all that appertain to them. These are a very lively lot and their liveliness increases, but their real capacity is small. For the time being it seems that they can merely cause trouble and let in others. Another and a highly important section is that of the Conservative Republicans, believers in the ideals of Sidonio Pais, who would see this democratic Republic, under which the fortunes and conditions of the country have fallen to a very low ebb, done away with and its place taken by a strong, sane, and moderate Constitution that would give the best elements in Portugal some encouragement to devote themselves to the interests of the country.

The extremists at the Labor end of the political stick may force the pace and bring about an upheaval. Then the other elements would come in and see what they could find. There will be both Royalists and Conservative Republicans. The latter are those who most need watching.

The government knows all about it. For some time past it has been deeply

apprehensive. One of the signs is the display of military force in a quiet but significant sort of way. When the situation is acute, when the government really "knows something," it marches all its available soldiers through the streets, up and down and everywhere, and sets hands playing busily at the head and at the tail of every line. On the occasion of the Paes anniversary in December last, when there was the best reason to believe that a revolutionary attempt was planned (it failed because of dissensions among the parties most concerned at the last moment), soldiers were marched through the streets and up the big Avenida at all hours and there was a constant clatter of horses' hoofs.

Lately it has been the same. Everybody became more and more certain that the country was on the very eve of a railway strike with other movements to follow, and so it proved. The strike began on the last day of February. On the following day there was complete idleness. At the outset, at all events, the strike was confined to the state railways, the southwestern and the Minho and Douro systems being those immediately concerned. The government has taken steps to insure the food supply of Lisbon being maintained for the present.

Ministerial Crisis Temporarily Solved

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday).—Official reports from Portugal today state that the ministerial crisis has at least been temporarily solved by the formation of a new Cabinet under the premiership of Col. Antonio Maria Bautista, former Minister of the Interior, with Antonio Silva in charge of foreign affairs. The names of the other ministers are not given.

The strike situation in Portugal is declared in the reports to be greatly improved.

ALLIED FLOTILLA IS SENT TO MESSINA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Monday).—In his reply to Lord Robert Cecil, in the House of Commons today, Mr. Lloyd George, besides stating that France had promptly sent reinforcements to General Gouraud to prevent further attacks on the Armenians, added that French ships had also been sent to Messina. The allied naval commanders who had authority preferred to keep a great part of the fleet at Constantinople, but an allied naval flotilla had been sent to Messina.

As to Constantinople, identical instructions had been issued to the high commissioners, who were acting in complete accord, but he would not indicate what these instructions were till the replies were received. No massacres had occurred in the territories occupied by the British troops, and he believed that the Chaldean Christians were under the British flag.

He had consulted the chief of the staff on this point on Friday, who had detailed to him the measures taken for their protection, which, he thought, the House might be assured would be effective. What they were really seeking was that they should have power to defend themselves. Something like 15,000 Armenians had been massacred in Cilicia.

COALITION UNIONIST WINS AT HORNCASTLE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The result of the Horncastle by-election is as follows: Capt. S. V. Hotchkisson, Liberal, 8140; Mr. Holmes, Coalition Unionist, 7327; and Mr. Holmes, Liberal, 3443. This gives the Coalition a majority of 1413. The figures at the last election were: Lieut.-Col. W. F. C. Weigall, Coalition Unionist, 8826; and Mr. Pattinson, Liberal, 7433, making a Coalition majority of 1393.

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SENATOR LODGE ON PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Mr. Wilson's Reference to France
and Italy Regretted and His
Stand on Article X Said to
Justify Republican Attitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, replied yesterday to that part of the President's letter referring to France and Italy. He said:

"I do not think that France is in the least militaristic. I think she desires to have protection against a repetition of such suffering as she has had. I think that this is the feeling we all must have. I regret exceedingly such a reflection upon one of our allies in the great war. I have tried in the Senate debate to avoid any reflection on any of our allies. I feel we owe France a very great debt of gratitude for her part in the war. For after all it was France that bore the brunt of the war, it was her territory that was devastated and her people deported, and I think France is entitled to protection from a repetition of the terrible suffering she endured."

A Defense of Italy

"I regret that the President should have taken occasion to say something about Italy. It seems to me wholly uncalled for. Opinions may differ as to parts of the Adriatic. I believe myself that the city of Fiume ought to belong to Italy. The population is Italian, but the President criticizes it because he says the argument for Fiume rests upon military and strategic reasons. The control of the head of the Adriatic by Austria has been a source of danger of the invasion of Italy by Austria for more than a century. That Italy should desire to protect herself by holding the strategic end of the Adriatic is wholly right. Our Monroe Doctrine rests upon the fundamental basis of the right of every nation to care for its own preservation. Under the pact of London, Italy could have received much more territory than she has claimed now, but she preferred to give up everything that she might hold Fiume."

"Italy made enormous sacrifices in this war. She lost more than half a million men. She is not a rich country. She has suffered heavily financially and she has come before the Peace Conference of the world and asked for this city, giving up the strip of coast which she was awarded by the pact of London in order that she might protect herself."

Sympathy for Italy

"Since when has it become a crime for a nation to seek for itself protection? Her army had been victorious and she at the close of the war had taken possession of this territory. To condemn Italy or any other country for a demand for a point which will be of value for her safety seems to me very harsh measures."

Mr. Lodge cited the conditions under which the Danzig award was made and added:

"But we are told when it comes to Fiume, that whereas the population is Italian, the hinterland is Jugo-Slavic. It is to be regretted that the President interferes with a question that does not concern us. It is our desire to be friends with both Italy and the Jugo-Slavs, and not to make ourselves needlessly an arbiter of their fate. Our relations to Italy have been close for many years and have always been friendly. The sympathy of the United States has always been for Italy in her struggle against oppression and foreign tyranny, and I am sorry that we are put in a position of deserting her now. I think the arguments for Article X might have been made without saying what the President has seen fit to say about France and Italy."

No Criticism of Britain

"I have never had the slightest desire to make an attack on any ground on Great Britain. I do not blame her for looking out for her own interests. I wish we looked after our interests as well, instead of concerning ourselves entirely with other people's questions."

"But Mr. President, there should be no assembly of nations where the United States is placed in an unequal position. Amendments were offered here by the Senator from California which would have given us what we want, and that is an equal vote. I do not believe there is a senator on this floor who desires to exclude Canada or South Africa or New Zealand from their place or vote in the League. They are not only self-governing dominions, but they are democratic in their form of government; but the Senate did not permit us to make that change, and it was absolutely essential that the inequality of voting should be done away with. I do not see how any American could consent to send the United States into a league with one vote against six of the British Empire."

"The President says in that letter, 'For my own part I am unwilling to trust to the council of diplomats the working out of any salvation of the world from the things which it has suffered.'"

Question of Diplomats

"The whole Peace Conference that made this Treaty and this League was composed of diplomats. The result of their labors is an alliance, and

every provision in the covenant of the League of Nations is left in the hands of diplomats. Representatives of the chief countries sitting at the board are all diplomats representing their own countries, governed by the interests of their own countries and acting from purely political motives and motives of expediency. The President says that the salvation of the world must not be sought by a council of diplomats. That cuts out of the Treaty every provision in it except Article X, and Article X is not diplomatic. It is an appeal to naked force. That is why we object to it so. That is why the country objects to it. It is naked force, for which each nation is made individually responsible. There is no one objection which has been made by the opponents of the League and Article X that is not admitted and advocated in the letter of the President.

"Article X is the one pure force article there. He discards all the rest and stands on that alone. It is well that he has said it. The issue can be veiled no longer. It justifies the position that we on this side have taken; that there must be no obligation left on the United States to carry out the provision of Article X."

Italian Support of Albania Stand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson's opposition to the division of Albania to compensate the nations directly concerned in the Fiume controversy for any concessions they might make to settle that problem will receive the support of the Italian Government, according to Baron Romano Avezzana, who said in an interview yesterday that his government was in complete accord with the position taken by the President.

By the terms of the Anglo-French compromise proposal of January 9, parts of Albania were to be placed in the control of Jugo-Slavia and other districts were to be assigned to Greece. It is understood that the Italian Government protested this plan and that both President Wilson and the Italian Government feel that compensation for concessions made in connection with the Fiume affair should not be made at the expense of nationals of a third country.

SUFFRAGISTS WORK FOR FINAL VICTORY

Ratification in Washington Seems
to Be Assured, and the Fight
Centers Now in the States of
West Virginia and Delaware

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Although certain interests are making desperate efforts to defeat suffrage in West Virginia, information which the National American Woman Suffrage Party received here last evening was encouraging to the suffragists. The Governor had persuaded two Democratic members of the state Senate to vote for a recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon, putting off the adjournment that had been threatened in order to prevent a vote on suffrage after the arrival of Senator Jesse Bloch, who was on his way from California by special train to cast the deciding vote in favor of ratification of the amendment.

While the suffrage supporters were counting the hours until he should arrive, a new complication was injected into the situation by the appearance of A. R. Montgomery, an anti-suffragist, who had removed from the State some time before, but had not resigned as a member of the Senate. No one, however, had counted on him, at least no suffragist. If he attempts to vote the suffragists will try to prevent his vote being counted, on the ground that he is no longer a citizen of the State.

Charges are freely made that a large amount of money is being used to defeat suffrage in West Virginia, most of it being supplied from sources outside the State.

Next to West Virginia, interest centers in Delaware, where the Governor is to call the Legislature in special session. A vacancy exists here, which may make the contest even closer. Here, too, the suffragists are on the alert to check opposition financed by outside interests. The Governor of Washington has called the Legislature in special session, and as that is a suffrage State, ratification is assured. In Vermont, the Governor has announced that it is useless for him to call a special session of the Legislature because the Legislature can take no action on such a subject.

It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to the suffrage cause that West Virginia and Delaware be placed in the line of suffrage states and the chief energies of the suffragists at the moment are being concentrated on them.

Mr. Bloch Takes Special Train

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Jesse Bloch, a Senator of West Virginia, hurrying home from California to cast his vote in favor of the National Suffrage Amendment, took a special train from here yesterday noon in the hope of arriving in time to break the deadlock on suffrage.

ALLIED FLEET AT CONSTANTINOPLE GROWING IN SIZE

Gen. Franchet d'Esperey to Join
Admiral de Robeck at Turkish
Capital—Greeks Have 60,000
Regulars in the Smyrna Area

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Admiral de Robeck will shortly be joined at Constantinople, it is understood, by Gen. Franchet d'Esperey, who commanded the allied forces at Salonika. The high commissioners' reports from Constantinople to their respective governments will be followed by unified action by these governments. In these manifestations and in the action which has been under consideration, Great Britain has taken a determined initiative.

A Constantinople message reports that a British naval detachment has sailed from Bizerta, in Tunis, for Constantinople, where the allied fleet is becoming a formidable size. Several British battle squadrons await orders at Malta. The Greeks have 60,000 regulars in the Smyrna area and could quickly double this force if their offer to undertake any military operations that may be required were accepted.

Armenian Bishops' Plea

Cable Message From Egypt Urges Mr.
Wilson to Safeguard Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson yesterday received a cable message signed by the Armenian bishops of Egypt and the Armenian National Union, urging him to use his good offices to protect the remnant of the Armenian population, and charging that the dilatory tactics pursued by the Supreme Council in dealing with the Turkish question has helped the campaign of "premeditated extermination." The dispatch to the President was sent from Cairo on March 6. The text of the appeal follows:

"We Armenians of Egypt note with the deepest alarm that despite the formal assurances of the allied powers and the clear terms of the armistice with Turkey, and despite the allied military occupation of Cilicia, remnants of our nation who narrowly escaped the horrors of war, deportation and wholesale massacres, are once more exposed to premeditated extermination in Cilicia, where the new victims number thousands. We protest with the utmost indignation against these fresh atrocities, which seem to mock the dearly bought victory of justice and right, and the schemes of peace worked out by the Supreme Council. The Armenian people protested time and again to the Supreme Council, expressing anxiety for the policy of inaction and procrastination pursued by the Allies toward its sacred cause. But unfortunately not only no perceptible improvement was realized in the situation of the Armenian people, but we are horrified to note that wholesale massacres, reminding us of the terrible years of 1915 and 1916, are taking place even today in our territories under the very eyes of the allied forces. Mr. President, in this tragic situation we humbly venture to address ourselves to you, who in the name of a great modern people have so courageously championed the cause of bleeding Armenia, imploring that you would intervene with your high authority to safeguard the present and future existence and rights of our nation in her own territories. Any further delay would surely serve to spread the catastrophe already started."

Self-Reliance as Need

General Antranik Says Armenians
Must Rely on Their Own Efforts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Gen. Antranik Ozanian, the national hero of Armenia, and president of a committee of prominent Armenians who are raising \$2,000,000 for the rehabilitation of the new Armenian state and for relieving the distress of refugees, believes the time has come when the Armenians must rely on themselves if they are to win the opportunity to develop as a nation.

"The Armenians are melting like the snows," said General Antranik (as he is popularly known) at a dinner of this committee on Monday night, "and we must know by this time that we cannot depend upon the promises of Europe. If we are ever going to be free, it must be through our own efforts. We must present a united front, and so command respect from both our enemies and our allies. The Europeans profess that they are philanthropic and that they fight for justice and right, but facts show that they are just the opposite, and the Armenians should not have trusted them. If we had not the present situation might be much better."

the Tartars during the war, a stirring appeal to Armenians in the United States to contribute toward the rehabilitation fund, and to one who had seldom heard such sincere eloquence, justification for the chairman's statement that "a nation which can produce men like Antranik and Bonapartian (the General's aide) can never die."

General Antranik was in command of the Armenian fighters who, after the collapse of Russia, waged an unequal campaign against the Turks and the Tartars. With only a small number of men he protected more than 100,000 refugees. For a year he awaited the aid promised by the British, aid which he needed in establishing order in the Caucasus and eastern Armenia. But in the end he received instead of help, orders to cease fighting, much to his disappointment.

The General described these and other details of his campaign with fervor. There were, he said, several parties among the Armenians, but he was not a party man; he worked only for his country. He called upon all classes of Armenians now, and especially upon the rich ones in America, to assist in the rehabilitation of the nation.

Discussing the hold which the Armenian fighting leaders had upon the people, he said that for seven years many of the Armenian villages had combined together and governed themselves, never going to the Turkish Government with any complaint, but taking their troubles always to the fighting leaders of their own people.

Most of Leaders Killed

Under promises that the Sultan was to be overthrown, he said, Talaat had persuaded the Armenians to give him the names of their leaders, and in this way most of the leaders had been killed by the Turks. The Armenians should not have trusted the Turks in any way.

General Antranik described, at great length, the tasks which his men accomplished, and their fine loyalty to the Armenian cause. When they had been reduced to little more than 4000, he told them they might leave, but none accepted the opportunity. They stayed to fight for their country; hungry, they wished to follow him for their country's glory, unto the end. And it was this handful of men which piloted 130,000 refugees through the Tartars to Zangezur, where they turned them over to the British.

What Armenia wanted most now was arms. She wanted to fight for her life, to have her own say as to her future, and to win in her own right that justice which the rest of the world seemed to be holding from her. Captain Bonapartian, the General's aide, also spoke.

Progress of Campaign

That the Armenians in this country are determined to do their share toward rehabilitating their nation is evidenced by the fact that the campaign for \$2,000,000, though in progress only three weeks, has brought in \$168,000. In addition, \$73,000 has been sent by New York merchants to the Near East Relief, by them doubled and then forwarded to the Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople. For the needy in the Caucasus, 1000 overcoats have been pledged, and another Armenian pledge is of \$40,000 for the sufferers in Cilicia. Some of the prominent members of the Armenian Liberty Fund Committee, which is working in cooperation with the Armenian National Union of Boston, are:

The Rt. Rev. Shahe Kasparian, prelate of the Armenian Apostolic Church in America; the Rev. Antranik A. Bedikian, pastor of the Armenian Evangelical Church of this city; the Rev. Gabriel Bedrosian, of Boston; the Rev. H. M. Depoyan, Providence, Rhode Island; Lemuel Kostikyan, D. B. Donchian, Badrig Gulbenkian, Mhram Karagheusian, Hrant Tefeyan, and Ashot Tiryanian, of this city; Alexander Kevorkian and M. S. Kondazian, of Boston, and Garabed T. Pushman, of Chicago.

There are between 85,000 and 100,000 Armenians in the United States, it is estimated. They bought \$65,000,000 in Liberty bonds.

Demands of Justice

Walter George Smith Declares Armenia Should Be Recognized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Walter George Smith, of this city, an authority on conditions in the Near East, is of opinion that the situation in that region is at present critical. In a statement dictated for The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Smith, who has given much time to the study of the Armenian question, and who has been particularly energetic in directing efforts toward practical methods of alleviating the misery of that stricken people, expressed a desire to see Armenia eventually an independent state, assisted to this end in the formation of a government by allied advice and support. Mr. Smith's statement is as follows:

"The present situation in the Near East is critical. According to the latest advices, vouchered for by General Harbord, there are 800,000 people crowded up in what was formerly Russian Armenia, who are dependent upon supplies furnished by the charity of Americans. The Near East Relief, incorporated by Congress, which has already collected and forwarded \$32,000,000 and upwards in money and material is appealing to the public for an equal amount to enable them to live until conditions become so far settled as to permit them to return to their former homes and raise a harvest.

One Line of Transportation

"The single lines of railroad extending from Batoum on the Black Sea through Tiflis to Baku on the Caspian, southeastward to Persia and southwestward through Erivan and Alexandropol to Kars, is the only practicable line of transportation. Should it be

closed for a week, the greater part of the refugees would starve. This railroad runs through the unfriendly territory of Georgia and has no military guard since the withdrawal of the British forces last fall. Colonel Haskell, the allied commander, with his staff, and 40 American officers and Near East workers, has by diplomatic skill thus far succeeded in holding the line open, but it may be cut any day.

"Obviously, then, there can be no certainty of the salvation of the remnants of the Armenians who have survived Turkish massacres and deportation unless there come strong, definite measures from the allied powers for their political protection. Justice demands that their brave resistance during centuries to the oppression of the Moslems, their adherence to the Christian faith, should be rewarded by the active benevolence and protection of the Christian world. They sacrificed 25 per cent of their people, without regard to social position, education or wealth, rather than cast in their lot with the Germans and the Turks.

Service Against Turks

"Their gallantry in holding off the Turkish armies after the fall of Russia was of incalculable service in preventing reinforcements against Allenby in his successful campaign. Tribute has been paid them by him and by many other military and civil leaders for their splendid qualities as soldiers. Their tenacity to their religion is an example to the whole world. At any time during the centuries under Turkish administration they could have saved themselves by apostasy to Islam. They have accepted suffering and death, instead, as a matter of course.

"There are signs that the public opinion of the world is at last aroused to make itself felt. The recent massacres in Cilicia under the guns of the French troops show that the Turk in his savagery is irreclaimable. If the Christian powers temporize now, with the light of experience of the Turkish domination, especially from the close of the Crimean War to the armistice in 1918, they will be guilty of inconceivable political stupidity, quite irrespective of the moral sin. Armenia should be recognized as an independent republic, its territory including all of former Russian Armenia, with Trebizond, all of Turkish Armenia, Velez and Cilicia, and given an outlet on the Mediterranean. It should then be aided by a joint European and American commission, or otherwise, to organize a government, police territory, and obtain domestic peace. That accomplished, the country would soon repay all the money it might cost."

AUSTRIA'S NEED FOR FOOD IS INCREASING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
VIENNA, Austria (Monday) — In discussing the food situation here today, Dr. Lowenfeld-Russ, secretary to the Austrian Food Administration, said that it was rendered more acute by the impending strike of the state employees, which would probably impair the distribution even of the limited supply available.

Dr. Lowenfeld-Russ, informed the Supreme Council in December last of the minimum monthly food requirements for Austria which included the following: cereals, 50,000 tons; meat, 1600 tons; fats, 3400 tons; and condensed milk, 30,000 barrels.

"These figures are so low," said he, "that a higher amount will be necessary in the future. This allows a weekly meat ration of only 100 grams. Austria has enough meat for the minimum ration for six weeks. She totally lacks potatoes, rice and other similar foods.

"The promised American credit would assure food for a longer period. However, if the credit were granted immediately, slow transportation between Austria and America would delay the relief beyond a period of seven weeks."

ROSE PASTOR STOKES GRANTED NEW TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
ST. LOUIS, Missouri — The United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday reversed the verdict rendered in Kansas City in June, 1918, convicting Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes of violating the Espionage Act and sentencing her to 10 years' imprisonment. The case was remanded for a new trial. The ground of reversal was that the charge given the jury by Judge A. S. van Valkenburgh was prejudicial to the defendant. The St. Louis court held, however, that "there was substantial evidence at the trial in support of the verdict against the defendant."

LETTERS TAKE UP DAY IN NEWBERRY CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan — The defense in the Newberry election conspiracy was set back somewhat in its effort to complete its case early when Paul A. King, manager of the Newberry campaign, did not resume the witness stand yesterday. He is expected to complete his testimony later in the week. James W. Helm, Democratic candidate for the senatorial nomination, will take the stand today. Most of Tuesday was spent in introducing letters which passed between Mr. Newberry and Mr. King during the campaign.

OFFICIAL RECEPTIONS RESUMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Tuesday) — President Deschanel is resuming at the Elysée the great official receptions of diplomatists, military men, and politicians.

ATTACK ON NAVAL POLICY DEFENDED

Rear Admiral Sims, Before a Senate Committee, Declares Issue Has Been Beclouded by Effort to Prejudice Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Rear Admiral William S. Sims appeared before the Naval Affairs Committee of the United States Senate yesterday to defend his position in the controversy between himself and Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, regarding the efficiency of naval administration in Washington in the first six months of the war. The subject of the investigation of which this was the opening session, was the letter written by Rear Admiral Sims to the Navy Department on January 7, criticizing certain phases of naval administration.

Rear Admiral Sims confined himself yesterday to the reading of a carefully prepared statement in which he reviewed the issues involved in the controversy, issues which he declared had been beclouded and misrepresented through a campaign of propaganda "aimed at prejudicing this case by wholly irrelevant subjects prior to its investigation."

Declaring that he was in duty bound to submit criticisms under Article 1534 of the naval regulations, Rear Admiral Sims disclaimed any personal feeling in the matter, and said that the responsibility for the publicity developed on the Navy Department, and not on him. He repeated his charge that lack of confidence and failure on the part of responsible officials at the head of the department to take effective steps to bring American naval forces into action early in the war had prolonged hostilities by at least four months.

Solicitous for the Future

His criticism, he urged, was not intended as a reflection on the splendid work of the navy, but was merely intended to correct mistakes of administration in the interest of maximum naval efficiency and public safety in the future.

"Let me state," said Rear Admiral Sims, "as forcefully as I can, that in this entire question I have no object other than that of the future efficiency of the naval service and the safety of the country. I am at the end of my career. I have everything to lose and nothing to gain. There is no possible question of my having a grievance. There is absolutely no question of personalities. I have no further ambition whatever."

All the charges made in his letter, the Rear Admiral promised, will be substantiated by the testimony which he will submit before the committee. He deprecated efforts to confuse the issue from political or other motives involving personalities. Summarizing his charges, he said:

"From a United States naval standpoint, the prosecution of the war involved numerous violations of well-recognized and fundamental military principles with which every student of naval warfare is familiar. Briefly stated, they were:

"First, unpreparedness, in spite of the fact that war had been a possibility for at least two years and was, in fact, imminent for many months before its declaration.

"Second, that we entered it with no well-considered policy or plans and with our forces on the sea not in the highest state of readiness.

"Third, that, owing to the above conditions, and to the lack of proper organization of our Navy Department, and perhaps to other causes with which I am not familiar, we failed for at least six months to throw our full weight against the enemy; that during this period we pursued a policy of vacillation, or, in simpler words, a hand-to-mouth policy, attempting to formulate our plans from day to day, based upon an incorrect appreciation of the situation.

Says War Was Lengthened

"I am convinced that our failure to give adequate support with the means at our disposal during these first six months seriously and unnecessarily jeopardized the outcome of the whole war. In my opinion, it undoubtedly resulted in lengthening the war by several months, through the increased losses in merchant tonnage that resulted therefrom. I believe that this failure, combined with the equally grave one of neglecting to prepare adequately during the few months previous, and the few months subsequent, to our declaration of war, probably postponed victory four months. Since the average loss of life per day was about 3000, and the total daily cost was more than \$100,000,000, it can be appreciated what this delay meant to humanity, and how serious was any fault that resulted in materially prolonging hostilities."

Regarding charges that he was pro-British, Rear Admiral Sims said: "I would not stoop to answer any of these charges were it not that they bring up a very important point in connection with this investigation. In reply to a letter from a friend during the war, who wrote to warn me of accusations of my being pro-British, I suggested that he ask his informant what sort of a man they did want as a representative in the councils of the Allies. And said that if pro-British and pro-French proclivities were unacceptable, why not send over a pro-German with a trunk full of bombs."

Position Defended

The rear admiral then proceeded to answer accusations that his position in Europe was that of a subordinate to the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet. He said: "First—At no time during the war did I receive any order from the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet at home affecting actual operations,

disposition of forces, or plans for the forces under my command in European waters.

"Second—By specific orders of the department, all of my communications were made direct to the department, and all orders were given to me direct from the department. It is, therefore, apparent that I was in actual command of all the forces abroad, and was solely responsible to the Navy Department for their successful operations."

"Let me state," said Rear Admiral Sims, "the fundamental military principle that loyalty is as necessary up as down."

"Confidence cannot be one-sided. It must be mutual. There is no question of justice to me. The fact is indisputable that as long as I was left in the position assigned me, the efficiency of every phase of our naval activities with which I was connected was diminished and endangered by any lack of confidence in me. Personalities should be ruthlessly eliminated from war problems. If the department lacked the slightest confidence in me, it was reprehensible not to have summarily replaced me with someone in whom they did have confidence.

"During the trying period—as will be covered in the testimony—when I was so sorely embarrassed by lack of departmental confidence and backing up, I repeatedly pointed out, in personal correspondence with officials of the department, that if I had lost the confidence of the department in any way I hoped no hesitancy would be felt in replacing me."

RÉGIME OF THE NEW FARMERS' COALITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario — The régime of the new Farmer's Labor Coalition in the Government of Ontario was really started yesterday when the Lieutenant-Governor officiated at the opening of the Fifteenth Legislature of Ontario. Elected unexpectedly to power in the general elections of last October, the United Farmers of Ontario, allied with Labor, will now have a chance for the first time to legislate for a province in a British Dominion. Contrary to expectations in some quarters the ceremony of the opening of the Legislature was robbed of practically none of the ceremonial of splendor which marked it when Conservatives or Liberals were in power.

The government has as supporters 45 farmers and 11 Labor men. Opposed to them are 28 Liberals and 25 Conservatives. Thus the Farmer-Labor coalition has a sort of three over its opponents. There is an Independent Liberal and one soldier member who may take either side on important questions.

In his speech from the throne the Lieutenant-Governor dealt largely with the legislation which the new government intended to bring before the House this session. A reference was also made to the new group government in the Legislature.

"Recent developments," he said, "point to a departure from the long-established rigidity of party lines and to a greater measure of freedom on the part of the representatives of the people." Regarding education he added: "The educational needs of the Province, arising out of the conditions which prevailed prior to and during the war have received the thoughtful consideration of the government."

Pending a thorough inquiry into the whole subject you will be asked to provide for an increase in the grants to the rural schools, both in the counties and in the districts. Your approval will also be asked for the making of such provision for the publication of school text books as shall best meet the cost to the pupils.

Measures will be submitted to you providing for a revision of the public school law and for a revision of the Public Libraries Act, so as to afford encouragement to these institutions." The speech announced plans for the stimulation of agriculture and for bringing the advantages of agricultural education home to the people, also for the application of a well-balanced road policy.

As the original objections of the Soldiers' Aid Commission have largely been met, the committee will in the future devote its energies mainly to the care of the dependents of soldiers. The government also proposes to take steps to reforestation and toward better fire protection. The only reference to prohibition in the speech was to the effect that recent events, including the majority given by the Province in favor of taking a referendum on the question of stopping the importation of liquor, called for "careful consideration and appropriate action," evidently foreseeing a referendum on the matter.

VON BERNSTORFF ASKS FOR DEMOCRACY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday) — Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, spoke tonight before the Democratic Club, of which he is president. He declared in part:

"The question of living up to our obligations forms the test of our good will, and we must stand that test to restore our moral credit, for only then will it be possible to obtain a revision of 'Treaty terms.'"

"Neither war nor peace has produced a statesman capable of meeting and solving the world's problems of today."

"President Wilson has shown a breadth of the spirit whereby these problems could be met, and had he fulfilled his hopes the world's misfortunes would not be so great."

Count von Bernstorff reiterated that Germany's reconstruction can be realized only through a democratic régime, and that any attempt to bring new life and greatness to Germany by any other means is an illusion doomed to failure at the outset.

ALLIED ECONOMIC PROGRAM ISSUED

Supreme Council Approves Memorandum — Recommendations Made Include Proposals for the Deflation of Currency

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday) — The Supreme Council has approved its economic memorandum which is issued tonight. It concludes with certain recommendations as follows:

1. The full and complete restoration of peace being of paramount importance, peace and normal economic relations should be reestablished as soon as possible throughout eastern Europe, armies should everywhere be reduced to a peace footing, armaments should be limited to the lowest possible compatible with national security, and the League of Nations should consider as soon as possible proposals to this end.

2. The new states should immediately reestablish full and friendly cooperation and arrange for an unrestricted interchange of commodities, so that the essential unity of European economic life may be unimpaired by the erection of artificial barriers.

3. Governments and all those engaged in production should immediately attend to the encouragement of a better output and the improvement of machinery and transportation, and the removal of disturbing factors like profiteering.

Need to Suppress Extravagance

4. Each government should consider the means of impressing its nationals with the vital necessity of suppressing extravagance and reducing expenditure, so as to bridge the gap which must for some years exist between the demand and supply of essential commodities.

5. The deflation of credit and currency should be brought about by reducing recurrent government expenditure within revenue limits, by additional taxation, by funding short term obligations, by loans subscribed from people's savings, and by immediate limitation and gradual curtailment of note circulation.

6. Means must be found by which countries, unable with the present exchange to purchase raw materials in the world market and, therefore, unable to restart economic life, can obtain commercial credits. It will be possible to achieve this when countries have made the reforms already indicated.

7. The powers represented at the conference recognize the necessity for continued cooperation between the Allies and for removing obstacles to an easy interchange of essential commodities. They will continue to consult together regarding the provision and distribution of raw materials and foodstuffs.

Market Loans Advocated

8. That capital sums required for the restoration of the devastated areas may properly be raised by market loans, in anticipation of the reparation payments provided for by the Treaty of Versailles, and that the council desires should be placed on new borrowing should not apply to such loans and credits.

9. The powers are agreed that it is desirable, in the interests of Germany and her creditors also, that the total reparation to be paid should be fixed at an early date. Under the Versailles Treaty protocol, four months from the date of the Treaty signature was provided during which Germany could make proposals for fixing the amount, and the powers agree that such a period in the present circumstances should be extended.

The body of the memorandum also emphasizes the desirability that Germany, in accordance with the terms of the Treaty and other agreements, should be enabled to obtain essential foodstuffs and raw materials and, "if necessary in the opinion of the Reparations Commission, should be allowed to raise abroad a loan to meet her immediate needs, of such an amount and priority as the Reparations Commission may deem essential."

Austria may require even more active assistance, it is added.

BRITISH MINERS AND "DIRECT ACTION" ISSUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday) — A meeting of the executive of the Miners' Federation was held today, preparatory to tomorrow's national delegate conference at which the miners' policy, to be advanced at the Trade Union Congress on Thursday regarding the nationalization of the mines, will be decided upon. No statement was issued to the press, but it is understood that the executive will not make a definite recommendation to the delegates, leaving the decision to the district vote. South Wales and some other districts have decided in favor of "direct action," but the other coal fields have a majority against it.

CANADIAN FARMERS PROGRESSIVE PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario — One of the principal features of the speech delivered in the House of Commons by Dr. Michael Clarke, in the course of the debate following the speech from the throne, was his answer to the charge that the Farmers' Party was a class party. He declared that it was "largely an accident" that for the moment those who supported the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture were for the most part farmers. They had been so hard hit by the tariff that they had been

forced to the study of economics. Dr. Clarke said that he would prefer to call the new affiliation the National Progressive Party.

Declaring that there was nothing wrong about class politics until class selfishness crept in, Dr. Clarke said that no one could accuse the farmers of selfishness, as the first thing they asked for in their platform was that all duties should be taken off the things they produced so that all might benefit by the measure. He added that this was a sample of unselfishness which other classes might copy with benefit, and the carrying out of which would solve many of the tariff problems. He asserted that the Canadian tariff was outrageous, as compared with that of the United States, pointing out that when President Wilson came into power he introduced what was in reality a large measure of free trade.

BRITISH TRANSPORT STRIKE IS AVERTED

Employers and Unions Refer Demand for Wage Increase to Industrial Court of Arbitration

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its labor correspondent

LONDON, England (Tuesday) — The threatened strike in the British road transport industry has been averted by an agreement to refer the wages claim for an advance of 10s. a week to the Industrial Court of Arbitration. This decision was arrived at today after a seven hours' conference between the employers and the representatives of the 14 unions involved and after the Labor Minister had discussed the questions at issue.

Legislation to establish this Court of Arbitration as a permanent part of the British industrial conciliation machinery is rapidly justifying itself. Disputes are only referred to it by voluntary agreement between the parties, but already a growing disposition, both of the trade unions and of the workers' organizations, to avoid strife, if possible, is perceptible. This tendency will be greatly strengthened by this latest manifestation of a conciliatory spirit by the powerful Transport Workers' Federation, and the opinion is general that, in its results, the voluntary system will be far more beneficial than any scheme of compulsory arbitration could have been, with Labor in its present mood.

During the next fortnight the officials of the Transport Workers Federation will be abroad at conferences to reestablish the International Transport Workers Federation. Their policy is to bring the organizations of different countries into much closer relationship, to organize mutual help in case of disputes and to seek to establish approximately similar wages and conditions of labor at the various ports of the countries included in the international organization.

FRENCH RELATIONS WITH THE VATICAN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday) — Negotiations are now proceeding for the representation of France at the Vatican, and names are being already mentioned. Among them is Jules Cambon, formerly in Berlin, while the first Papal Nuncio will probably be Mgr. Ceretti.

Relations were broken off in 1904 when the separation of the church and state and the consequent dispersal of religious bodies took place. It should be noted, however, that nothing definite can be done without the consent of Parliament.

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GERMANS REGRET BERLIN INCIDENT

Newspapers Denounce the Affair of the Attack on the French Officers—Prince Joachim Albrecht Arrested as the Instigator

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

BERLIN, Germany (Monday) — Almost without exception the newspapers regret Saturday evening's incident at a leading Berlin restaurant which resulted in an assault on the French officers who declined to stand while the orchestra played the German patriotic tune, "Deutschland über Alles." The press and public agree that the Frenchmen were justified in regarding the playing of this music during the dinner as a provocation, and the conduct of the German junkers who committed the assault is bitterly denounced.

Prince Joachim Albrecht of Prussia, who eye-witnesses of the affair declare was the principal instigator, was arrested this afternoon on orders of Gustave Noske, the German Minister of Defense. The French diplomatic and military representatives here called this morning on the Foreign Minister to protest against the incident. In reply the Foreign Minister, Dr. Hermann Müller, expressed the deep regret of the German Government and assured the French representatives that steps were being taken to discover and arrest all the instigators of, and the participants in, the assault.

The Liberal and Socialist newspapers are particularly emphatic in their denunciation of the incident. The Socialist organ, the "Freiheit," talks of the "drunken Hohenzollern prince" whose conduct may have disastrous consequences for the whole German Nation.

Further Assaults on Allied Officers

BERLIN, Germany (Monday) — Closely following the incident of Saturday night at the Hotel Adlon here, in which Prince Joachim Albrecht of Prussia was the chief figure, leading a demonstration against a party of French officers in the hotel dining room, another anti-allied incident is reported from Bremen. The victims in this case also were high French officers, who are members of the entente military commission.

When the Frenchmen entered the barracks in Bremen, to continue negotiations with German officers, the accounts run, the soldiers sang "Deutschland über Alles"; the singing attracted a large crowd which roughly handled the French when they left the barracks. The police dispersed the crowd and escorted the officers to their quarters. An inquiry into the affair was opened immediately.

Still another incident of similar nature at Bremen is reported by the "Vossische Zeitung." It says that yesterday two French officers and an Italian officer stopped a man wearing a field gray uniform, supposing him to belong to the German Army. When the man failed to salute them, high words followed, culminating in blows. A crowd assaulted the allied officers, who were considerably injured, the newspaper adds, before they were rescued by the police.

LUCIEN POINCARÉ PASSES AWAY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday) — Lucien Poincaré, head of the University of Paris and brother of the former President, passed away this morning.

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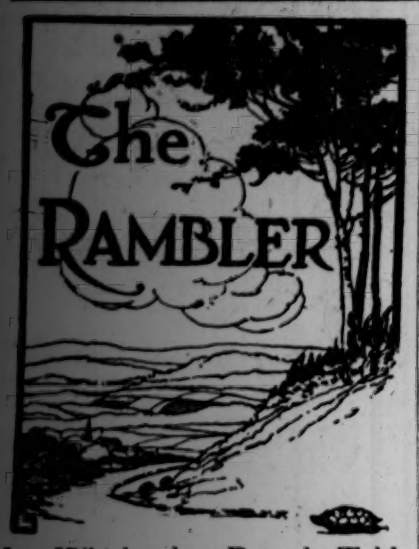
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In Which the Round Table Discusses the Cinema

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

You were surprised the other day, stranger, were you not? to find the Round Table occupied with the subject of the cinematograph. It is the usual custom of academicians to ignore or else to speak slightly of any matter which has taken its rise since Bacon's "Advancement of Learning" was published. It is true that we have a group at the table whose interests are centered in technical studies, but these have to do principally with industrial machines and the mathematics thereof. Life for them is a complex of horse power, output, kilowatt hours and other strange ingredients. And standing as it were, halfway between the technicians and the humanists are a solemn band of economists and sociologists who seem much too occupied in dehumanizing social problems to take cognizance of so human a problem as the cinematograph.

It was, of course, the Bond Salesman who introduced this incongruous topic. In his own tongue he called himself "a movie fan," by which you are to understand, stranger, that he meant a person given to frequenting displays of cinematographic pictures. Twice a week our local temple of flickering thespis offers us new examples of its art, and as regularly the Bond Salesman, often accompanied by his friend, the Armorer, may be found sitting in the stalls. Indeed the Bond Salesman has made himself an encyclopedia of cinematographic accomplishment; he can tell you its whole history, together with much curious information concerning the private lives and economic resources of its players. He subscribes to periodicals which contain nothing save the latest doings in this mimic world. It is a fact that a large portion of the shelves in his library are occupied by bound volumes of this ephemeral literature.

"If you want to make a bunch of real money," he began, addressing the Poet, "you ought to try your hand at continuity writing."

"But I don't want to make real money," replied the Poet mildly. "In the present financial state of the world all money appears to me to be a certificate of faith rather than a tangible asset. Nevertheless you have aroused my curiosity by the term 'continuity writer.' What is a continuity writer?"

"He's the fellow that takes the author's script and makes it practical for screening. He puts it in shape for the producer to work from."

"He exists then," queried the Poet solemnly, "this person who does such extraordinary things with well-known stories? I always supposed that such curious compression of the imagination into the commonplace must be the product of one of those automatic machines described by Gulliver in his Voyage to Laputa. You interest me when you inform me that a human agency has had a hand in the transformation."

"I dare say your high-brow sarcasm is very clever," he replied, "but it leaves me cold. How much do you average per poem?"

The Poet reflected for a moment. "There are several on which I average nothing," he smiled, "and yet I suppose I ought to count them. I don't always close a sale with a prospect," he added slyly, attempting to speak in the Salesman's own vernacular. "Sometimes I receive \$10, sometimes \$50 or \$100. Editorial whims are not easy to predict."

"I thought so," said the Salesman with a satisfied air. "How long does it take you to write a poem?"

"Anywhere from an hour to a year," laughed the Poet. "Under your inspiration I once wrote one in 20 minutes, but that one found no purchaser. If you are trying to estimate the ratio of poetry to time, as one calculates velocity—to discover, in fact, what constitutes a 'poem-hour' and its monetary value, I am afraid you won't succeed."

"It comes down to the fact that poetry is poorly paid," asked the Bondsalesman.

"As a minor verse-writer, I can subscribe to the accuracy of that statement," agreed the Poet.

utter the best that your imagination can shape only to see it twisted out of all semblance of itself by your friend the continuity writer."

"You have to have some one who is wise to the technique," the Bondsalesman explained.

"I am often disappointed with the fruits of his wisdom," rejoined the Poet. "I have witnessed his handiwork in the case of many famous novels and plays; with the exception of one important historical film of a few years ago, the result has seemed to me inferior to the material with which he started."

"Look at the realism you get in the pictures," urged the Salesman.

"But why look for realism?" returned the Poet. "Interpretation is better than realism."

However, let us concede you such details as real oceans, Californian country-houses, and palm trees. Even real palm trees will not make a Forest of Arden. Is the supposedly real-life of the moving-pictures often real? I saw a film the other day—a 'feature' as you call it, by an important producer—representing social life in England. All of the characters were represented as behaving like preposterous snobs, and as worshipping the money they were assumed to possess. The purpose of the story was to prove that true worth is not measured by a man's social position, but by his thoughts and deeds. Yet was it necessary to draw all the other characters as offensive social parasites, concerned only with their own material comforts? For background there were real interiors with costly real furniture, real formal gardens and the like. Yet every line almost of the story was a false exaggeration."

"Well, where's the harm, if the public liked it?" queried the Bondsalesman.

"The harm is greater than you might think," said the Poet earnestly. "There were many persons sitting in the audience who had never seen a picture, and in a great country house. This audience was told that the dwellers on these estates are purse-proud unsympathetic individuals interested in nothing but the grossest of pleasures, enjoying nothing but the most self-indulgent of luxuries. A poor man with a family to rear and educate might well be pardoned if he came away thinking it would be a good thing to take some of the riches away from such people. In other words, this quite respectable motion picture, which the advertisements proclaimed millions of the public were going to see, was preaching in an insidious form social unrest. Now if we are to form social unrest, let us be fair and pick real abuses. It is not right to create a world of straw to cast upon the bonfires of our wrath."

"Whew!" exclaimed the Bondsalesman rising, and wiping his forehead with an ironic gesture. "When it comes to making a stump speech on any subject, there isn't a politician in the country in your class. However," he remarked as he made for the door, "if you do take up continuity writing, let me give you one tip."

"What is that?" asked the Poet innocently.

"Don't try to write the scene captions. There's only about a thousand feet of film in a reel, and the Salesman softly closed the door."

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

Reindeer and the Meat Supply
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
The very interesting interview with Mr. Stefansson sent in by your Ottawa correspondent calls attention to the vast possibilities of the Arctic regions, not only as making the natives self-supporting, but as adding to the world's supply of meat.

However, it may interest your readers to know that this same idea, so far as reindeer are concerned, was brought before the Canadian public, long ago by Mr. F. S. Lawrence, F. R. G. S., who is sometimes known as "the Apostle of the Peace River Country" because of his good work for the district where he was brought up. Mr. Lawrence gave a very fine address before the Montreal Canadian Club, and then wrote an article for the Canadian Municipal Journal, which appeared in August, 1909.

Further, when we were giving a good deal of space to the work of our food controller, Mr. Thompson, I secured information from your government about the wonderful story of the reindeer in Alaska, and wrote an article which appeared in the same place in April, 1918. In this, the government was urged to introduce reindeer into our Far North, the arguments being the extra food supply, and the aid of the natives, who, according to the Rev. W. G. Walton, are occasionally lapsing into cannibalism, as he told the Synod at Toronto last year.

It then developed that while I was writing the article, Mr. Lawrence was organizing a reindeer company and the Canadian Government, recognizing the difficulties of such an enterprise, has given free grazing rights for 30 years over an area of some 75,000 square miles on the west side of Hudson's Bay.

The last news of this company is that the first herds will be brought in this year, instead of next, as called for by the contract with the government, and will be 2000, instead of 1500 head. And in this number will be a herd for the mission of the Rev. Mr. Walton, so generously agreed to by the directors.

Without detracting from the splendid efforts of Mr. Stefansson, it is only fair to give honor to Mr. Lawrence, as being the precursor of Mr. Stefansson. Both of them agree, as experts, as to the value of the mis-called "Barren Lands," which can be made productive, if only the natural animal resources are developed.

(Signed) HARRY BRAGG,
Montreal, Quebec, February 24, 1920.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WESTMINSTER, England (February 11)—From the press gallery of the House of Commons I have watched the growth of the Home Rule question from its inception through successive attempts to embody it in legislation. Parnell and his following fill so large a place in the story that Isaac Butt's part in it is almost forgotten. Yet he was the first apostle of the cause who voiced its claim in the House of Commons. He spoke as one crying in the wilderness. An overwhelming majority of members, united on this single point, openly scoffed at the proposal to grant Home Rule to Ireland. Butt might just as well have asked for the moon.

I remember the startled sensation created in a crowded House when one night in the Session of 1873 Gladstone, by his own device of an old parliamentary hand designed to entangle an adversary. Or it may have been the dawning of conviction which 13 years later he publicly avowed, and gallantly endeavored to engrave on the Statute Book, with consequence disastrous to himself and ruinous to his party.

The Latest Home Rule Bill
The House of Commons resuming work this week finds itself pledged to fresh attempt to roll the troublesome stone up the hitherto inaccessible mountain. Of the succession of Home Rule bills following the memorable introduction of Gladstone's first measure 34 years ago, the one now before the House is by far the most liberal in concession to national feeling. For the first time it has the advantage of being introduced under the auspices of a coalition of British political parties.

As far as public opinion has been declared through the press, the measure is approved as a statesmanlike effort to deal thoroughly with the matter. That is encouraging and, dealing with an ordinary question, might be regarded as hopeful. But there are two parties to a bargain. It would be futile to ignore the fact that the bulk of the population whom the bill is designed to propitiate scornfully decline to accept the proffered boon. They truculently proclaim desire and intention to sever the union with Great Britain and set up a republic.

The Vanished Leaders
This is the demand of the Sinn Feiners who, as was made clear at the last general election, represent the large majority of the population. When Gladstone attempted to carry a Home Rule bill which, whilst placating Irish sentiment should preserve the rights of what Lord Rosebery, in a memorable phrase, described as "the predominant partner," he had at least the advantage of dealing across the floor of the House with representatives and responsible leaders of Irish opinion. In coming debate through the session Mr. Lloyd George will be wrestling with phantom figures. What through earlier Parliaments was known as the Irish Quarter is today occupied by other tenants. The once formidable, highly-disciplined, individually able group who sat below the Gangway in Opposition, whatever British political party might be in power, has vanished into space. Only Mr. Devlin and Mr. T. P. O'Connor forlornly flit about the benches once thronged by compatriots. Dillon, O'Brien, and Tim Healy, a triumvirate who succeeded in disputing the authority of John Redmond, cannot be correctly described as having retired from the parliamentary arena. They have been blown out by the gust of wind created by the efforts of a few obscure agitators who have won over the allegiance of the mob of electors by going one step further in demonstration of unquenchable hatred of Saxon rule.

Out of Politics
During the past recess John Dillon judiciously declined to swallow a bait temptingly dangled by a solitary political association which invited him to save Ireland by returning to the House of Commons. At the best his personal influence was dependent chiefly on the number of votes he commanded. A leader without a party he would be a nonentity, undesirable by reason of a tendency to make long speeches full of sound and fury.

William O'Brien, a far stronger personality, has retired into private life with the complete absorption that marked the disappearance of the even more gifted parliamentarian Sir John Lubbock, ablest and shrewdest of them all, foreseeing what was close at hand, voluntarily stepped out of the political circle before the Assyrians, in the form of the Sinn Feiners, swept down on the fold. Relieved of political claims on his time, he, now K. C. and a Bencher of one of the most ancient Inns of Court, devoted himself to the Temple, devotes himself solely to an increasingly profitable business at the Bar.

An Honest Endeavor
But if these eminent men had seats in the House of Commons during the session now opening they would not be able to give unfettered assistance to the government in finally fashioning a Home Rule measure. I believe each one recognizes the government bill as an honest endeavor to deliver Parliament and the United Kingdom from the burden of the Irish question. Though the elected Sinn Feiners continue to abstain from attendance at Westminster, leaving the field clear for the original Home Rulers, they would find themselves in competition with opinion in Ireland created and fostered by men responsible for the murderous outrages, exceeding achievement that marked the angry storm of the Land League of Parnell's earlier time.

Whilst governed by some of the instincts of statesmen, Tim Healy yet cherishes a bitter resentment against English rule which created the original tyranny of Ulster, and for more than a century made possible the serfdom of the small farmer tenant. Writing the other day in reply to a private letter playfully inquiring how he regarded the imminence of an Irish Republic, he replied in sentences that, spoken in the House of Commons, would bring his bitter felicity of phrase have rung through the country. "As for a republic," he responded, "it would be better than no government. The English have evacuated Ireland, except the barracks and custom houses." Tim's quarrel is with the government at the Castle, Dublin, not with the British people.

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YANO, A JAPANESE SOCIALIST

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the celebrated constructive socialists in Japan is the retired politician and diplomatist, Dr. Fumio Yano, who has been for some years devoting himself to quiet educational work as director of the Kino Middle School. The title "Middle" indicates that the work is of rather a humble nature, for the students are usually boys of a youthful age, yet the fact tends to increase one's respect for Dr. Yano, for he might well aspire to a position as professor in one of the universities, where his students would be grown men and his work the congenial one of international law and diplomacy.

Although his appearance seems to contradict the statement, Dr. Yano has had a career of many years, which merely goes to support the oft repeated statement that a foreigner never can tell by his looks how old a Japanese really is. His educational and official record is a remarkably good one, for he was graduated from the Keio Gijuku College, under the control of the Presbyterian (American) board of foreign missions. He immediately was appointed to a position of honor and responsibility under the Central Government. He took an active part in organizing the Kaishinto "progressive political party," and traveled extensively in Europe and America, giving special attention to national and local political organizations. Upon his return to Japan, he was made Minister of State for Commerce, a Cabinet post, and chief of the Bureau of Imperial Tombs, a position which brought him into almost daily contact with the Emperor, and marks the degree of confidence reposed in him. In 1897-1898 he was envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to China, but his conservatism was not pleasing to the military party, and he was recalled and placed upon the retired list in 1899. His writings indicate a large measure of Socialism of that best kind which makes for the good of the masses, yet holds no threat toward established government.

THE SHY NOVELIST
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
At a lecture on Henry James, delivered by Mr. H. M. Walbrook at the St. Mark's Literary Society, an amusing story was told of the great novelist. On one of the very rare occasions when Henry James addressed an audience he was preceded by Sir Arthur Pinero, whose speech was a model of eloquent excellence. This only increased the disappointment and surprise of the audience when Henry James began, with a manuscript a few inches from his face, mumbling and stammering his critical effusion. Mr. Walbrook was sitting in the fifth row of the company and the one sentence he managed to hear made him long for more. It was this: "Shelley is a light; Swinburne, a sound; and Browning, a temperature."

Apparently the novelist had not been prepared for so big an audience and had had such a scare as almost to lose his tongue altogether. "Even in his novels," remarked Mr. Walbrook to the members of the Literary Society, "Henry James occasionally writes in so low a whisper that to those who do not appreciate him he is almost inaudible."

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THE EX-WARRIORS GET TOGETHER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

At about the hour set for the meeting, they begin to straggle in. Perhaps they straggle just to show to all the world that no longer are they subject to reveille or retreat, and perhaps because they are a bit cautious about whatever nowadays savors of the military.

"Does it mean that you have to sign up for anything?" asks a short fellow who has just resumed the driving of his same old milk wagon.

Assured that the only requirement for membership in the American Legion is to show your discharge, sign your name, and pay your dollar, he is glad to have the button for his lapel.

Finally the meeting is called to order by the vice-chairman, who feels and looks like a nothingness suddenly fooled into thinking he is somebody. The adjutant, who was a "shavetail" in aviation, but is now a rising young lawyer, rising despite the fact that a fellow who wasn't in the army at all beat him for city attorney in the recent election, reads the minutes properly enough.

The Fun Begins
Then the fun begins. For when youth that has just been fighting returns home and "gets together," it is hard not to go right on fighting. Only here it is different. Even the rising young lawyers are good-natured in taking this opportunity for practice in public argument.

"I move we elect 'em all in a bunch," says a round-faced belligerent who obviously has been a sailor.

It seems that some 15 delegates are to be elected to the state convention. But about this there is no particular fight. This post apparently includes few of Irish extraction. Nobody much wants to go, but everybody is reasonably receptive. So one by one the necessary 15 are nominated; each one by some friend who jumps up schoolboy fashion. Then straightway the nominations are closed, and the whole 15 are elected unanimously. But here is the hitch.

"How many of these guys were officers?" demands a square-shouldered lawyer who was himself a "loolee." Eleven of the 15 hold up their hands.

"Are any of them from the university?" inquires a voice from the far corner of the room. It seems that the university boys as yet hardly know whether or not they want to come and join the down-town organization.

A Captain Is Democratic

"Half of 'em ought to be privates," declares a brown-faced former captain, who himself graduated from the little hillside college, "and some of 'em ought to be from up on the hill." He clinches his words to show he's democratic.

"Well, I move we clean the whole slate, and begin over," says a major who was elected one of the delegates. The motion is carried with a rush, and the nominations start afresh.

"Jack Shorter was a marine," a most diminutive former soldier states in the midst of them.

"Sure, we ought to have a marine," the rest agree, and in he goes, even though he isn't present.

"Bill Judd was in France," and he is nominated.

"Let's have somebody from Stark; I nominate Hay Lillis," a big open-faced fellow interjects. Stark is the town's suburb three miles away. Hay Lillis makes the fifteenth nomination. Everybody seems satisfied—but no, the adjutant rises.

Dogged Persistence
"Hay Lillis isn't a member," he informs the meeting rather doggedly.

"But I got him to join myself," suddenly asserts the hitherto unassertive vice-chairman.

"Well, his card hasn't come in and he hasn't paid his dollar," the adjutant goes on to explain.

"I asked him, and he said he had," the big fellow who nominated him tells the meeting.

At this the vice-chairman remembers that he had been admonished beforehand not to let them get to wrangling, but to make it snappy.

"The chair rules that he is a member," he says with an amateurish air of finality. Here, however, such finality is hardly final. Half a dozen new lawyers are on their feet at once.

"You can't do that," one of them

advises the chair in a friendly manner.

"He can if he wants to," replies another, just as friendly.

"I'll pay the dollar for him now," somebody else interrupts.

"But the convention won't seat a delegate elected like that," the adjutant holds his ground. "Hay Lillis is a friend of mine," he explains still doggedly, "but he isn't a member."

A Ruling by the Chair
"The chair rules that Hay Lillis is a member," repeats the presiding officer, ready to bluff it through.

"Look here, now, you can't do that, don't you know," three or four object at once. For a minute it looks as if there will be at least an hour's wrangle, but suddenly the big fellow who nominated him rises again.

"I withdraw the nomination!" he says grandly. It seems that somebody else from Stark has been discovered in the room; so he is substituted for "Hay," and the nominees are unanimously elected.

It bade fair to be a lively little scrap; but it was all in good nature. And through it all, the crowd as a whole sit back in their chairs glad of the free opportunity to criticize the former "shavetails" on their parliamentary fighting tactics.

"We ought to have a big military dance for the delegates," somebody proposes, lest there be a lull in the meeting.

"I'm for it, if we don't have to wear our uniforms," a short fellow ejaculates.

Uniformless Military Ball!
"What sort of a military ball would it be without uniforms?" sneers the one who thought of it. He got his commission just two weeks before the armistice was signed, and so has something still to show. However, in the general argument that ensues on this point of uniforms, he forgets in about five minutes what he was arguing for first, and finds himself talking just as vehemently for the civilian clothes. "We'll get a better crowd if each one comes just as he pleases," he concludes aloud.

So it is carried, and, as the clock strikes 10, the meeting adjourns for a week to give the dozen or so important committees time to work up the arrangements for this first state convention of the American Legion which, so all the members are agreed, is really going to do things.

BASEBALL AND POLITICS

President Wilson, of course, has a well-established reputation as a baseball "fan," and how he continued this interest into his campaign plans is told by a writer in the Atlantic Monthly: "I saw Mr. Wilson several times in the course of his campaign for nomination and election. I remember once visiting him at Sea Girt. In the course of the conversation I asked him if he could suggest any new journalistic activity in his behalf. He said 'No' at first, but afterward a thought came to him. 'Can you send a man to Boston, where his team is now playing, to interview 'Ty' Cobb? I hear he is for me.' I began to see that I had a good deal to learn about the Wilson characteristics."

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A DIAMOND MARKET

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

War prevented the Diamond Exchange at Amsterdam from celebrating its silver jubilee, and now the members celebrate instead its thirtieth anniversary by publishing a memorial history. One need not be a diamond merchant, or even a diamond wearer, to find the volume interesting, for the Diamond Exchange is a remarkable organization. Thirty years ago last December the Beurs voor den Diamanthandel was organized, and a small company of honest diamond merchants started the society that grew until Amsterdam just before the war was the largest diamond exchange in the world, with Antwerp second. During the war the diamond merchants of Antwerp came to Amsterdam, and the presence of members of the Diamondclub and Beurs voor Diamanthandel of Antwerp combined with those of the exchange in Amsterdam, made that ancient city more remarkable than ever as a market place for diamonds.

Thirty years ago and earlier, however, there was little order and system in the Amsterdam trade in diamonds, and nothing of that severity of rules and insistence upon personal character that makes the Diamond Exchange an institution in which knavery is practically impossible, and in which any member who offends against the established standard of integrity forfeits his membership and with it the opportunity further to follow the trade. For every person interested in the diamond trade, from the largest to the smallest seller of diamonds, is a member, and to lose his membership is equivalent to ceasing to exist as a dealer. In those earlier, unregulated days a number of diamond merchants were wont to gather daily in the Café Rembrandt on Rembrandt Square, and although there was neither organization nor rules, a kind of diamond exchange came into existence, and also into considerable disrepute. Anybody could come there, and it was an easy matter for the swindler to make himself part of the gathering. Such persons came; their actions cast discredit upon the informal exchange as a whole, and the proprietor of the Café Rembrandt decided, and said so authoritatively, that his hostelry was no longer hospitable to trading in diamonds. So the honest merchants organized their Beurs

HEARINGS CLOSED IN SOCIALIST CASE

Submission of Briefs to Follow,
and Early Report by Judiciary
Committee to the New York
Assembly Is Looked For

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York.—The trial of the five Socialists suspended from the New York State Assembly closed last night after seven weeks of legal argument as to their right to sit as legislators. There remain the submission of briefs to the Judiciary Committee by the attorneys for both sides, the report of that committee, and action on the report by the Assembly, sitting as a committee of the whole. It is hoped that the Judiciary Committee will submit its report next week.

The closing hours of the trial were not without dramatic features. S. John Block, of counsel for the Socialists, in a final attempt to vindicate his clients, made an eloquent statement in rebuttal. He denied that the Judiciary Committee had the right to determine whether the Socialists were entitled to their seats, and declared that the only question was whether they had disqualified themselves under the Constitution.

Socialist Statement of Issue

"Has any one of them been convicted of a crime?" he asked. "If not, and if they are citizens of the country, residents of the State of New York, over 21 years of age, they are entitled to their seats. That is all there is to it, and I feel that you gentlemen, in giving this case your attention, that just as they took an oath to support the Constitution, you also did, and in the proper fulfillment of that oath there is nothing to do but to put an end to this proceeding and show, just as the United States Circuit Court of Appeals shows today, there is still reason in this country, and we are, perhaps slowly, but none the less truly, getting away from the hysteria that has swept the country."

Mr. Block referred to the order for a retrial in the case of Rose Pastor Stokes, and declared that it was a "hopeful note" that the proceedings closed upon. He quoted A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, as saying:

"The Socialist Party of America is pledged to the accomplishment of changes in the government by lawful and rightful means."

Final Argument for Committee

Senator Elin R. Brown presented the final argument for the committee. He asserted that it was important to the people of the State to prevent the presence in the Legislature of anyone cherishing hostile opinion of the institutions of the United States, who desired a seat there for the purpose of undermining and destroying constitutional government. He declared that a rule should be laid down, which might be forever followed, establishing the infallibility of such persons.

Senator Brown held that the action of the Assembly had been justified. He declared that the duty of investigating the Socialists had not been created by the Assembly itself, but by the conduct and positions of the suspended members and their party. "The duty which is cast upon you is unwelcome," he said. "You are not sitting here as willing investigators or a willing court. You have taken your oaths to support the Constitution and the laws of the State. You have an obligation—an implied obligation—over and beyond that. We have taken what we had, and been contented with it, and have not been given to considering the problems and difficulties that might arise from a situation of this kind."

"It was inevitable that there should be a great deal of misunderstanding, that there should be conflict of opinion, and it becomes your duty, gentlemen, to see to it, in the decision of this case, that every step that you take is not only justified by precedent, but that it is justified in reason and demanded by public welfare."

BOLIVIA'S CLAIM TO PROVINCE OF ARICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Bolivia's claim to the Province of Arica existed through natural right long before the war between Chile and Peru, according to a cable message received yesterday from the Bolivian Government by the Bolivian Minister to the United States, Ignacio Calderon. The message is a reply to the recent note from Peru to the effect that Peru would never consent to grant an outlet to the sea for Bolivia through Arica. Mr. Calderon said yesterday that the people of Arica had on numerous occasions adopted resolutions in favor of annexation to Bolivia and that the solution of the Tacna-Arica question offered by this country seemed to be the only one that would be satisfactory to both Chile and Peru. He said there were long-existent natural and political reasons why Arica should belong to Bolivia.

RAILROAD WAGE AGREEMENT SOUGHT

Bipartisan Conference in Wash-
ington to Endeavor to Prevent
Appeal to Public—New Law
Provides Alternative Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The first bipartisan wage conference under the new railroad law will be held in Washington today. At this meeting, preliminary steps will be taken for reaching an adjustment of the railroad wage controversy without calling in the public as final arbiter, as will have to be done if the intermediaries provided under the new law fail to come to an agreement.

Railroad executives and railroad labor men will take up the problem at this meeting, and both prefer to settle their disputes themselves rather than throw them into the hands of the railroad labor board, which is the court of last resort under the new legislation, and the proceedings of which are necessarily slow and complicated. That board is to be made up of three representatives of the railroad owners, three of the employees, and three of the public. The President is said to have asked the employers and employees each to submit six names from which he may choose three, and the appointment of the board is expected at an early date.

The conference today, which is called under the sections of the law providing for preliminary efforts to settle railroad disputes, will be attended by the heads of the 17 railroad labor organizations involved, and a committee of 10, headed by C. L. Bardo, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway Company, representing the railroad owners. It is expected that the conference will do little more than determine upon a board of railway adjustment which will take up the burden of settling the wage controversy. Under the law, this railway adjustment board is the next step after the bipartisan conference.

The adjustment board also is bipartisan, its personnel being chosen by the interested parties, the railroad owners and the labor organizations. Should the adjustment board fail, the dispute will go to the bipartisan railroad labor board, which is the only one with authority.

The railroad labor organizations opposed the Labor sections of the transportation law on the ground that representatives of the public were unnecessary to the settling of the disputes fairly, and they now propose to prove this by reaching an agreement with the railroads that the public will feel bound to accept. Railroad interests also have favored the bipartisan arrangement, but with the proposed railroad labor board, with its public representation in the background, they will be forced to consider immediately the effect of the rate increases which must be borne by the public.

Unions Await Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—A decision not to strike, but to await the arbitration of the Wage Adjustment Board provided in the Esch-Cummins law, was arrived at by the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, who have been in conference here since last week. A committee was authorized to prepare the case of the brotherhood for presentation.

BUTTON FOR RESERVE CORPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A lapel button with the letters "U. S. R." to be worn by officers of the reserve corps, will soon be on sale in civilian stores dealing in such insignia, according to Col. F. B. Shaw, recruiting officer for the Boston district.

WET PROPAGANDA'S INTENT IS OBVIOUS

Proposed Investigation of New
York Anti-Saloon League Re-
garded as Effort to Make
Prohibition Appear Unpopular

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The proposed investigation of the Anti-Saloon League of this State by the state Assembly, is regarded by the dry leaders as an attempt to throw up a smoke screen to conceal the activities of the nullificationists in the Legislature. No one among the dries seriously believes that the league has broken any law, but whether it has or has not is not considered to be as significant a question as the question of how far the wets can go, under cover of the investigation, toward nullifying the Federal Prohibition Act in this State.

If the record of those who have stood in the front ranks of the dries can be smirched, the wets apparently feel that they will have added one more weight toward breaking down the amendment. But the dry leaders insist that there is nothing in their records which will give the wets the slightest comfort in this respect, and they warn those who favor prohibition to watch the Legislature closely while the Assembly is going through the motions of an investigation.

Lawlessness Encouraged

Of course, the dries point out, New Jersey's 3.5 per cent bill, even if supported by passage of a similar bill now in the New York Legislature, cannot legally lift prohibition in either State. But such laws, even while they are in the bill stage, are regarded as open invitations to the liquor interests to come within the states responsible for them, and there disregard and disobey the Constitution of the United States.

A further point which the dries are stressing just now is the fact that the wets, knowing that the amendment cannot be overridden, are concentrating their attack on the Volstead Enforcement Act. The constitutional amendment, it is pointed out, cannot be repealed except through the long and proper course provided for repeal. But the Volstead Act can be repealed, or its strength amended out of it, by a majority vote of a quorum in Congress, at any time.

The recent overwhelming vote against such repeal is seen as proof that the wets do not seriously hope for any such relief from the present Congress. But it is understood that they have greater hopes of the next Congress, and if that does not serve, they will carry on the fight to the following Congress. James W. Wadsworth (R.), Senator from this State, for instance, is seeking a reelection for a period which covers three sessions of Congress.

Studied Propaganda

Meanwhile, the dries say the wets are attempting, by every possible means, to create the impression that unrest against the amendment and its rigid enforcement is increasing. The bubble of the Michigan "wine rebellion" is cited in illustration of this. In this campaign the wets are being generously supported by nearly all of the daily newspapers in this city. But it is the opinion of the dries that the concerted movement of the wets against enforcement will end in failure, because the Supreme Court of the United States has never yet decided in favor of the wets. The prohibition amendment is regarded as being in no danger through lawful methods. A greater menace is seen in the seeds of discontent and irreverence for law that are being sown by the sensational press, which gives wide publicity to everything put forth by the brewers, the Association Opposed to National Prohibition, and individuals who favor liquor. The dries remember that it was

not long since that the wets were saying that prohibition would encourage Bolshevism in this country.

Enforcement Campaign in New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey.—A squad of prohibition enforcement agents from Philadelphia will invade New Jersey in a few days to prevent the sale of 3.50 per cent beer. George H. Demo, prohibition agent in Newark, New Jersey, announced that he had received word that reinforcements were to assist him in compliance with instructions received from R. L. Daily of Philadelphia, acting supervisor of federal prohibition in the eastern district. This action was taken after the New Jersey Legislature had passed a law authorizing 3.50 per cent beer. The agents will keep an eye on all brewers and saloonkeepers suspected of selling beer containing more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol.

VACCINE EFFORTS CALLED USELESS

Medical Men at Chicago Meet-
ing Declare That "Further
Popularization of Control of
Influenza Is Undesirable"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The widely administered use of vaccine in influenza was called useless, and the belief expressed that "further popularization of control of influenza is undesirable." At a meeting of the Chicago Society of Internal Medicine, which is reported at length in the current issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association.

The subject under discussion was "Evidence for and against the use of vaccines in the treatment of influenza with and without pneumonia." None of the physicians whose remarks were recorded advocated the use of vaccine in such cases. One said his opinions were "somewhat unformed."

The first speaker was Dr. Ernest E. Irons. After a brief review, he said: "The question may then be asked whether on clinical grounds any protection is afforded. Among the few adequately controlled reports available is that of McCoy, who inoculated a portion of the inmates of an institution, and subsequently found an incidence of influenza among them equal to that in a like number of uninoculated controls."

Dr. Irons then asked, "If vaccines as used failed to protect against influenza, did they protect against the later pneumonia?" His answer was, "So far as I have been able to find, there is no conclusive evidence that previous vaccination had any effect on the incidence of pneumonia following influenza." In conclusion, he said: "In view of the very doubtful efficacy of vaccines in prophylaxis of influenza and its subsequent pneumonia, it is believed that further popularization of this method of control of influenza is undesirable. The use of vaccines and other proteins intravenously is dangerous, as well as being of extremely doubtful value."

Dr. A. M. Moody was reported by the Journal of the American Medical Association as saying, "I do not believe we are any nearer the solution of the cause of the disease today than we were quite a while ago."

Dr. Theodore Ticken was quoted as saying: "I have a strong conviction that vaccines are absolutely useless." After citing a particular instance of their use, Dr. Ticken remarked, "This is merely an example of what is going on and as showing the indiscriminate use of vaccines."

The final speaker, Dr. Bernard Fantus, said: "So far as the vaccine treatment is concerned, vaccines cannot be of great value because we do not know what particular organisms are concerned in the causation of the disease."

DIRECTOR DEFENDS EXPORTS OF FLOUR

Stocks Accumulated in Effort to
Maintain Wheat Guarantee,
He Declares, Are Not Appreci-
ably Reduced by Home Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—With reference to the plan approved by Congress which authorized the United States Grain Corporation to sell 5,000,000 barrels of flour on credit to the nations of central Europe which are facing starvation, Julius H. Barnes, federal wheat director, says that the corporation for two years has protected the wheat price guaranty fixed by President Wilson by purchases of wheat and wheat flour at the guaranteed basis. Having thus protected the national promise to the farmer, the corporation had no right to hoard such purchases when prices advanced, and therefore its purchases of wheat and flour were immediately for sale at all times, on the basis of cost, plus accrued charges. In these operations the corporation had accumulated, as far back as last October, a stock of flour exceeding 5,000,000 barrels. For almost six months it had tried to sell this flour for cash, on the basis of cost, plus accrued charges, at home and abroad. It had just completed an extensive advertising campaign in America which did expand the use of soft winter wheat flour, measurably; but its sales, in all directions, had not more than equaled the current purchases of flour which it was obliged to make to prevent the former price sinking below the guarantee.

"The wheat crop last year was peculiar; a large yield of soft winter wheat, and a small yield of strong spring wheat," said Mr. Barnes. "Broadly speaking, there has not been a day when the flour consumers of the United States could not buy some character of standard flour at the equivalent of the guaranteed wheat price, even though special qualities of flour were at the same time selling far above. There is no reason why our people should not exercise a preference in that way if they wish to, but they must be prepared to pay for their preference for premium flours when nature's yields are so erratic."

"Now we are approaching warm weather, with over 5,000,000 barrels of flour in the hands of the corporation, bought on the guaranteed basis. We have exhausted our efforts to sell this flour for cash, at home and abroad. I have told the House Rules Committee that under the obligations imposed on me by the Wheat Guaranty Act, I must use the authority to sell for credit, when sales for cash are not possible. Markets abroad needing this flour are those of nations that are stripped of money, but whose credit will undoubtedly be redeemed in time. In conference, therefore, with the Treasury and State departments, the corporation will work out the method of delivering this flour to these needy sections abroad and accepting their obligations for it."

SEPARATE SITE-VALUE ASSESSMENT ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Members of the Massachusetts Single Tax League are advocating the passage of a bill now before the State Legislature to require the separate assessment of buildings, land improvements and the

site-value of land, and the placing of such separate assessments on every tax bill issued by cities and towns.

The value of land improvements is stated to mean, for each tract of land assessed, the portion of the value of each such tract due to the clearing, draining, cultivating, fertilizing, grading and fencing thereof, and to the presence thereon of trees, shrubs and other vegetation, including standing timber and growing crops, and to all existing improvements in, on or to each such tract, other than buildings, and to improvements in abutting highways to the extent of the amount paid by the owner as special assessments for local betterments, but not in excess of such amounts.

The site-value of land is understood to mean for each tract of land assessed the portion of the cash value of each such tract which remains after subtracting therefrom the value of land improvements. A hearing on the measure proposed is expected at an early date.

ENFORCEMENT NOT RELAXED

Prohibition Agent Denies That
He Has Not Been Supported
by Washington Authorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—"Newspapers have said that the prohibition authorities in Washington did not back me up in my action in Iron County, Michigan. That is not true," declared Maj. A. V. Dalrymple, federal prohibition agent for the central division, to a group of dry Democrats at a luncheon here recently. "I have not received a single word of criticism from any higher authority," continued the Major, "nor any order or advice from anyone in Washington, that we do not have the right to enter any home without warrants and make arrests where we know the law is actively being violated."

"I haven't received any order that searches or arrests are not to be made without warrants, and I do not believe A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, has issued or will issue any such order. I will go straight ahead with the enforcement of prohibition in the same manner as I have pursued in the past. I came away from Iron River without arresting Martin McDonough, and the five others I went after, because my superiors asked me not to involve them in a difficulty. It was a request for caution, not an order to make no arrests."

"I destroyed nine barrels of wine taken from my man, who had seized it from the Scalucci brothers. The wine was illicitly made, illicitly kept, and legally seized."

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Not Enough Inmates to Clean Jail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

CHICO, California.—Prohibition has operated with such effect here that the city prison has not sufficient inmates to keep the place respectfully clean, according to an item in the Chico Record. The ultimate effect may be the closing of the jail and the seeking of smaller quarters, but for the present the authorities of the institution are concerned over the problem of making the place fit for habitation, and they have appealed to the board of trustees to provide them with sufficient funds to hire labor to do the work. The board has authorized the city marshal to get an estimate of the cost of whitewashing and cleaning the prison.

Thousands of Dollars Saved

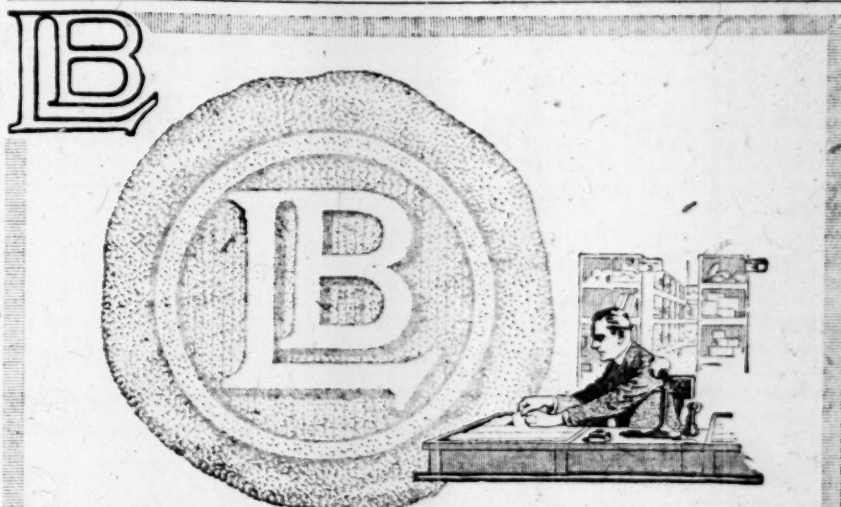
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

ABERDEEN, Washington.—Thousands of dollars have been saved to Grays Harbor County through the operation of the state prohibition law. Among the important savings are those made in the general care of the poor. Statistics show that the county expenses, which were \$4504 in 1915, had dropped to \$3177 in 1918. Hospital care of the poor in 1915 was \$10,856, and in 1918 it had dropped to \$3609. General assistance to indigents cost the county \$18,581 in 1915 and but \$9291 in 1918. The city of Aberdeen, which had 18 policemen before the advent of prohibition, is now operating with 14.

Increased Business for Merchants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

ITHACA, New York.—Decrease in disorder and an increase in trade have been immediate results of the dry law, according to statements from authoritative sources here. Reports of the police department show that there have been fewer arrests and a general improvement in the order of the town. Although the enforcement of the dry laws caused a number of stores to become vacant, few are now empty. One prominent merchant says that his business during the holidays was better than in previous years, and he has learned from others that business has improved generally. He says that practically all of the merchants attribute their prosperity to the fact that money formerly devoted to liquor has been diverted to the legitimate channels of trade, and he is convinced that if the question were brought up again, the voters would favor prohibition by a majority many times larger than that which originally voted for the dry law.



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JUDGE CABOT ON UNION QUESTION

President of Trustees of Boston Symphony Orchestra Outlines Position—Firm That Present Standard Must Be Maintained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BOSTON, Massachusetts—Judge Frederick P. Cabot, president of the trustees of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, has during the recent discussion as to whether this should become a union orchestra or not, been forced to assume the duties of spokesman for the trustees, and the burden of all the interviews he gives, or all the statements he sends out is this: The orchestra will go on.

Therefore, it may be taken for granted that no matter whether the men of the orchestra become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor or not, there will be no interruption of the concerts either in Boston or in other cities where the orchestra may have engagements.

In conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Judge Cabot outlined his position with regard to the union question as it affected the Boston orchestra.

"When the question was first broached," he said, "I asked to see the constitution and by-laws of the union, and I discovered that there were certain clauses therein which conflicted not only with the contracts we have with our men, but also with the fundamentals on which the orchestra was organized and on which it has since been maintained.

Union Control of Standards

"I found that if the orchestra were unionized no man could be hired from outside of Boston if there were available in the city a union man who could do the work. I found also that no man could be hired from outside the United States without special permission of the American Federation of Musicians. I learned that the musical qualifications of the players we might desire to hire must be passed on not by ourselves or our conductor, but by the union. It seemed to me, therefore, that the union stood in the position of controlling, not alone as to who should play in the orchestra, but even as to the musical standards of the organization.

"Now the Boston Symphony Orchestra was founded by Maj. Henry L. Higginson for the sole purpose of furnishing the best music possible to Boston and the other cities where the orchestra plays, and that was the sole motive which caused him for 34 years to sustain it and pay its annual deficit.

Major Higginson's Attitude

"Major Higginson was at various times confronted with the union question, and as he pointed out in that letter from him which was printed in The Christian Science Monitor on Tuesday, he came to the conclusion that the union was bad for the orchestra because it took away from the conductor the duty of judging both as to the qualifications of the members and the number of rehearsals necessary to present a program to the satisfaction of the conductor.

"Major Higginson regarded it as a fundamental of the organization of the orchestra that the conductor should remain sole arbiter as to the musical qualifications of the players. When the present trustees took up the work begun by Major Higginson, it seemed to them that this was a cardinal point in the conduct of a successful orchestra, keeping in mind the fact that this orchestra was not designed to make a profit, nor even to be self-sustaining, but to provide the best music possible for its public.

"So, in the present discussion we have taken the stand that unless the union will amend its rules so as to waive the dictatorship over standards that it assumes, we cannot allow our men to become affiliated with it."

Judge Cabot is a man of much culture, a broad outlook, a man of fairness, and one deeply sensible of his trust. He realizes that he would have no right to step the members of the orchestra from joining any organiza-

tion they cared to, provided that the standards of the orchestra were not affected.

Better Salaries to Be Paid

"I have no objection to the union as such," he said, "nor would I try to keep the men from joining it if I did not feel that by so doing the authority as to the standards to be maintained were not taken away from the one whose sole right it is to maintain them—the conductor. Let them join anything that will improve their condition. If they will receive personal benefit from the union, let them join. I realize that the cost of living has necessitated larger salaries. The trustees are preparing to pay larger salaries and are even now casting about for ways and means. I realize that to have the best orchestra in the country is going to cost money—that is a truism.

"I feel that one reason the other orchestras of the country, all of which I know are unionized, are so good as they are is that the Boston orchestra has been on a basis not restricted by union rules whereby higher standards than those of the others could be set and maintained. If the union will revise its rules so that those standards still prevail, there will be no objection to making the Boston orchestra a union orchestra."

Strikers Must Decide

Orchestra or Union Is Alternative Put to Boston Symphony Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BOSTON, Massachusetts—A delegation from the unionized members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra who struck last Saturday night before a concert were told yesterday by Judge Frederick P. Cabot, president of the trustees of the orchestra, that their position depended on a simple question of ethics. While under a written contract requiring certain definite things for its fulfillment, they had undertaken to bind themselves by another agreement which required certain other and quite different things of them. Before the stated meeting of the trustees today at 1:30 o'clock he wanted to know which contract they purposed to fulfill in order that he might report to the trustees before action was taken on their case. The men construed this to mean that they would have to decide whether they would stay in the union and run the risk of being discharged from the orchestra or whether they would remain with the orchestra and give up the union. Judge Cabot intimated that if they needed it a brief extension of the time would be given.

UNITED MINE WORKERS NOT TO ACCEPT OFFER

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—The United Mine Workers of America will refuse to accept the findings of the bituminous coal commission unless a substantial increase in wages and improved working conditions are provided, it was inferred from a statement issued yesterday from headquarters of the organization. Unless a settlement of the controversy is made on such a basis, the statement says, the miners will not feel "that full justice has been done them."

CATTLE MEN OPPOSE ANTI-PACKER LAWS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Presenting a petition from 26 Iowa cattle producers and feeders opposing "any legislation against the packers," J. S. Blackwell of Muscatine told the House Agriculture Committee yesterday that those he represented were "against you gentlemen throwing a monkey wrench into the packer machinery in any way."

DRUGGISTS ASK LIQUOR LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The St. Louis Retail Druggists Association demands the enactment of a law prohibiting the dispensing of intoxicating liquors on a physician's prescription and asks that government agencies be established where such liquors may be dispensed for legitimate medical purposes.

COAL MINERS CALL FOR BIG INCREASES

New List of Demands of Anthracite Workers Proposes a 60 Per Cent Advance in Wages of the Contract Miner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—A new list of demands formulated by anthracite miners, including large wage increases for contract men and day laborers, was presented to the coal operators at their meeting in New York recently. The contract miner will demand 60 per cent increase in wages. The day laborers will ask for \$2 a day increase and men paid by the month will insist on a five-day week with six hours a day. The contract now in force between the miners and operators went into effect in May, 1916, and expired on February 29. There have been some changes in the contract made under mutual agreement that were necessitated by the war conditions, but they were of minor importance.

The new demands of the miners will be presented by representatives of the United Mine Workers of America with the statement that the proposed wage scale was adopted at a convention in Wilkes-Barre last August and was ratified by the national convention. About 170,000 mine workers will be affected by the new agreement. The Miners Scale Committee, which will meet with the operators, will be composed of the officers and executive board members of the three districts in the hard coal region, and three mine workers from each district. Following is a complete list of the demands that will be presented:

"The next contract shall be for a period of not exceeding two years and the making of individual agreements and contracts in the mining of coal shall be prosecuted.

Increase of 60 Per Cent

"The contract wage scales shall be increased 60 per cent and the increases secured in the supplemental agreements of 1917 and 1918 shall be included in the wage scale as the basis upon which the 60 per cent shall be added. All day men shall be granted an increase of \$2 a day.

"A uniform wage scale shall be established so that the various occupations of like character at several collieries shall command the same wage. Shovel crews for coal companies shall be paid not less than the rates paid by the contractors to shovel men.

"A work day of not more than six hours from bank to bank shall be established for all classes of inside and outside day labor, five days a week. The uniform scales shall be the basis upon which the advance above demanded shall apply with time and half-time for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays.

"A closed shop contract, which means full recognition of the United Mine Workers of America as a party to the agreement.

"All dead work shall be paid for on the consideration basis existing at the colliery; where more than one miner is employed they shall receive the same rate.

"Payment for all sheet iron, props,

timber, forepoling and cribbing where mines are prevented from working on account of lack of supplies.

Uniform Rate for Refuse

"A uniform rate of 17 cents per inch shall be paid for all refuse in all kinds of mining up to 10 feet wide. Wherever practicable coal shall be paid for on the legal ton basis and dockage shall be eliminated.

"For all tools lost through no fault of employees as result of squeezes, water or fire, the men shall be compensated for such losses.

"Where contract miners are employed, the company shall supply them with the necessary tools, and failing to do so, shall compensate the miners by paying each man not less than one extra hour a day for the use of such tools. The company shall supply all company men the necessary tools free of charge.

"Where contract miners encounter abnormal conditions in their working places they shall have the privilege of going on consideration work. A definition of consideration work shall be written into the agreement.

"The supplemental agreement which terminates with the declaration of peace shall be continued until the expiration of the contract; and our officers are instructed immediately to notify the representatives of the operators of this decision."

BIBLE READING IN SCHOOLS IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois—Required reading of the Bible in the public schools has been endorsed by the board of trustees of the Chicago Church Federation, and with it the recommendation to bring the proposition before the Illinois constitutional convention, now sitting to the end of making it a part of the new state Constitution.

In making announcement of this decision, the federation states that inquiry had observed signs of a general tendency in this direction. The Chicago Church Federation represents over 700 churches of some 13 Protestant denominations of Chicago. The federation's statement said that the board of trustees had adopted the recommendation of its commission on the Constitution with reference to the Bible in the public schools. This recommendation was for the adoption by the constitutional convention of the following clauses in the new Constitution: "As religion, morality, and knowledge are necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind each teacher in the public schools of this State shall at the opening session of each school day read a selection from the Bible of not fewer than 10 verses and without comment."

Effect on Present Values

"Aside from any principle of destroying the present value of government bonds in the market, let me invite the attention of the Senate for a movement to the present condition of the Treasury. The estimates of the heads of the executive department, together with the deficit of the last year and those sums which we have already incurred, reach a total of close to \$10,000,000,000, and the most that can be hoped for from the government income for the next year under the present rate of taxation is \$6,000,000,000. In the first place, \$250,000,000 is nothing to what we should save. In the second place, everybody knows that the issuance of more bonds at this time, or at any time following

REAR ADMIRAL PEARY LEFT TROPHIES TO SON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The will of Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., retired, filed yesterday for probate, directs that all medals, trophies and books, and Eagle Island, near South Harpswell, Maine, be given to his son, Robert E. Peary Jr. The island, which the will asserts was purchased by the discoverer of the North Pole with money earned while a high school student, is to remain permanently in the Peary family. Mrs. Peary receives for herself and division among the children the residue of the estate, including securities valued at \$90,000 and a group of islands in Casco Bay.

McADOO BOND PLAN DECLARED UNSOUND

Senator Kellogg Says Public Duty Now Is to Prevent a Further Inflation and Protect Value of Outstanding Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Recommendations recently put forward by William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, that Congress should immediately undertake to reduce taxation to the extent of \$1,000,000,000 were vigorously attacked in the United States Senate yesterday by Frank B. Kellogg (R.), Senator from Minnesota, who declared that the proposed policy is unsound in theory and in practice, and would result in increasing the deficit already in sight from \$3,000,000,000 to \$4,000,000,000 for the fiscal year.

Senator Kellogg urged that Mr. McAdoo's proposal not to collect the interest due on foreign debts, but to fund it into a new bond issue, would cause depreciation in the outstanding billions of bonds and lead to business confusion. He declared that there is but one thing to do, that is to discard such plans and get down to a bedrock basis of economy in expenditures, so that taxes may be reduced. The Senator said:

"His scheme is first not to collect \$500,000,000 a year which foreign countries owe us for interest on loans of \$10,000,000,000 or over, but to fund that interest into bonds and sell the bonds to the people. His next scheme is to put off for two years the collection of the sinking fund which Congress provided for. It issued these bonds in order that we might immediately commence the soundest principle of finance, reducing the government debt. That would make, he says, \$750,000,000, and in some way we ought to save \$250,000,000, making \$1,000,000,000, and immediately reduce the taxes.

Effect on Present Values

"Aside from any principle of destroying the present value of government bonds in the market, let me invite the attention of the Senate for a movement to the present condition of the Treasury. The estimates of the heads of the executive department, together with the deficit of the last year and those sums which we have already incurred, reach a total of close to \$10,000,000,000, and the most that can be hoped for from the government income for the next year under the present rate of taxation is \$6,000,000,000. In the first place, \$250,000,000 is nothing to what we should save. In the second place, everybody knows that the issuance of more bonds at this time, or at any time following

this war, is the height of folly in finance. It will not only continue that inflation which has been going on during the war, but it will endanger the present system of credit in this country; and nothing will tend to depress the \$20,000,000,000 of bonds outstanding more than to take away the sinking fund and to sell additional bonds at a great rate of interest. The government cannot sell more bonds at the present rate with bonds selling subject to surtax at practically 90 cents on the dollar. The government must sell its bonds then under par, or make them totally exempt from taxation, or increase very largely the rate of interest, and then take away the sinking fund provision, and where will the present \$20,000,000,000 of government bonds go to in the market? They are the basis of a large amount of the credits of this country on which the business of the country is being done.

Fallacy of Plan Alleged

"But Mr. McAdoo seems to think that when you give a bond or a note you have paid a debt. That was always a very important part of his financial education. He never considered the question of payment in finance—only the question of running in debt—and that is the basis on which he is recommending today that Congress shall manage the finances of this country in the future.

"I have no doubt that the bond speculators and Wall Street would be very glad to have a bond issue. They are always pleased with that, and I have no doubt that Mr. McAdoo represents the opinion of many people in what might be called high finance; but the business interests of this country, the small merchant, the business man, know that if we are going to continue our prosperity, inflation must cease, economy must be the rule instead of extravagance, and we must quit issuing bonds and start upon the back road of retrenchment. To save \$250,000,000 and reduce taxes \$1,000,000,000, as proposed by Mr. McAdoo, would make \$1,000,000,000 of deficit instead of \$3,000,000,000."

NATURALIZATION REFUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Judge C. B. Faris, in the case of an alien who now asks naturalization, and who claimed exemption from military service in the United States Army during the war, has laid down the rule that citizenship will be refused in such instances, at least until the war is officially ended or until he receives orders to the contrary from some higher tribunal.

TAX ON SINGLE MEN PROPOSED

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Unmarried men who pay no municipal taxes may be assessed at a rate of about 20 cents a month. A measure including that provision was reported favorably by the City Council and is being considered by the Mayor's advisory board. It was estimated such a tax would net the city \$19,200 annually.

FARM TENANCY IN NORTH CAROLINA

Frequent Moving Impoverishes Land and Causes Illiteracy, Declares College Club Report, Which Proposes Remedies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office. CHAPEL HILL, North Carolina—Recent research studies, carried out by the North Carolina Club of the University of North Carolina, are said to tend to confirm statements by many observers that to the prevalence of the farm tenancy can be laid most of the undesirable conditions of North Carolina farm life. W. R. Kirkman of the North Carolina Club, reported his findings as follows:

"In North Carolina 52 per cent of all dwellings are occupied by tenants. Of the 1,180,000 tenants in the State, one-third are white, two-thirds Negro. 'The farm tenant is the State's agricultural vandal. For years he has been robbing the soil of its fertility. He moves from one farm to another, leaving in his wake impoverished land, abandoned farms, and a train of economic evils that must soon be remedied or grave economic consequences will follow. The effects of tenancy on social conditions are always bad. The tenants in our farm regions have no stake in the land and are tethered to no locality by the ties of ownership. They are forever moving from farm to farm and cannot be identified with any community. Upon an average one-half the farm tenants of North Carolina move every year. This state of affairs makes it impossible to develop an abiding interest in schools and churches and good roads or in local law and order. As a result, wherever we find excessive tenancy we also find undue illiteracy. Tenancy breeds illiteracy and illiteracy breeds tenancy.'

Among the specific recommendations to remedy excessive tenancy and to encourage those exceptional farmers who have a desire to own their own homes were (1) a progressive or graduated land tax similar to that of New Zealand, (2) an improved system of rural credits, (3) a written contract between landlord and lessee, (4) long term leases, (5) the adoption of a crop lien reading in terms of food and feed crops as well as money.

MEXICO'S AMBASSADOR DEPARTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Ygnacio Bonillas, Ambassador from Mexico, has left for his home to personally conduct his campaign for the presidency. He expects to meet Gen. Candido Aguilar, son-in-law of President Carranza, and other friends at the border. The Mexican Embassy is now in charge of Counselor Lie Salvador Diego Fernandez.

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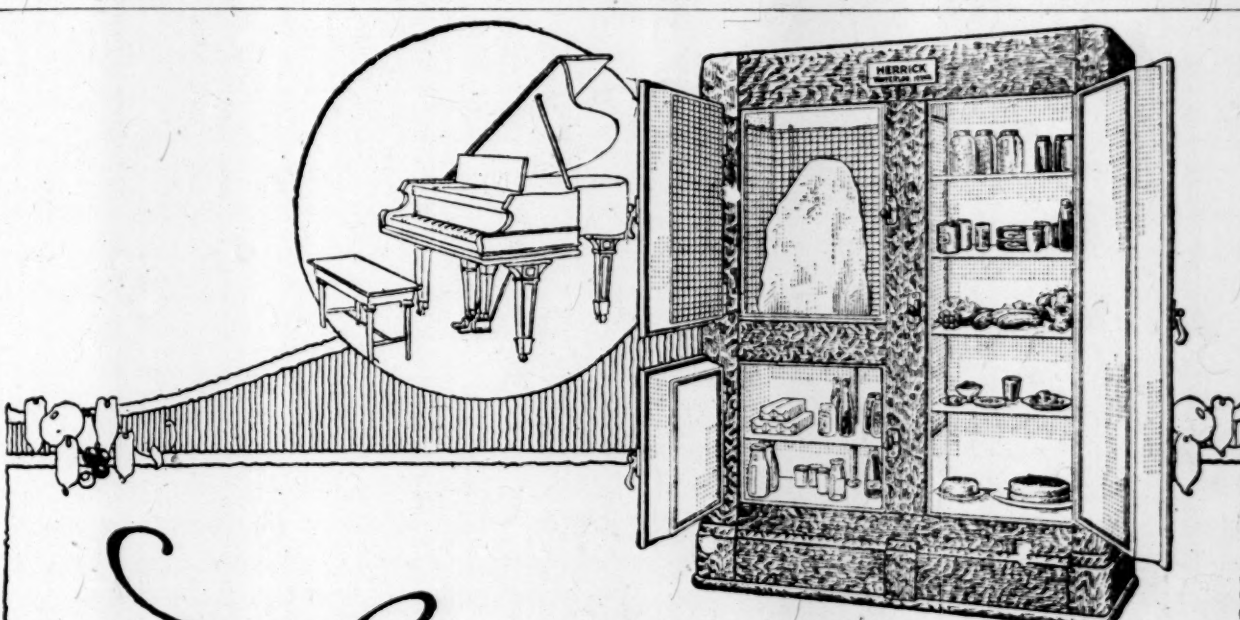
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PLAIN SPEAKING BY
ITALIAN PREMIERFrancis Nitti Reminds Chamber
That Under Treaty of London
It Must Give Fiume to Croatia
and Also Dismember Albania

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The Adriatic question seems to be like the Balkan and the Irish questions. Again and again a solution has seemed to be in sight, but at the last moment some fresh difficulty has arisen, the problem has eluded the grasp of statesmen and, like Proteus in the fable, presented itself in a new form. Thus, Mr. Nitti's compromise was formulated and presented to Belgrade. It constituted Fiume a sovereign state in direct territorial communication with Italy, while the port and railway were to be handed over to the League of Nations. It made Zara an independent State with the right of choosing its own diplomatic representation, and provided for the annexation to Italy of the islands of Lussini, Urie, Lissa, and the Pelagosa group. This compromise was presented at Belgrade with a note from Great Britain and France, offering to the Jugo-Slavs the option of accepting it or of having the Treaty of London enforced. To this note the Jugo-Slavs replied with considerable skill and no little truth, that (1) they had no official cognizance of the authentic text of the Treaty of London, which had been secretly concluded behind their backs, and (2) that, after recent events, they doubted Italy's ability to make Gabriele d'Annunzio and Admiral Nitti obey her orders and evacuate Fiume and Zara.

To the former of these objections the Allies counter-replied by an official communication of the original text of the Treaty of London to the government of Belgrade; to the latter Mr. Nitti made an answer in the Italian Chamber by pledging himself to carry out the obligations of the treaty, in the event of its application instead of the compromise. Whether he alone would be able to turn Gabriele d'Annunzio out of Fiume, if the treaty were enforced and Fiume consequently given to the Croats, remains, however, to be seen.

Fiume Without Discipline

The seizure of two Italian steamers, the Persia and the Taranto, containing money and food, by the Fiuman Government, and the kidnapping of an Italian general, who had dared to speak against Gabriele d'Annunzio, have shown what a complete lack of discipline there is at Fiume. When, in 1914, during the "red week" in the Romagna, the "revolutionary" strikers held up the motor of an Italian general and took him prisoner, every one was horrified; now the "patriotic" Fiuman legionaries calmly cross the frontier and seize in broad daylight the commander of the Italian regiment placed there to watch them. This incident has naturally provoked the severest comment in the responsible Italian press, and the too audacious captors of the general have been mostly taken captive.

The real fact is that neither Italy nor Jugo-Slavs want the application of the Treaty of London, and each party is well aware that the other does not want it. Consequently, the menace of applying the treaty has lost all force. For, as Mr. Nitti told the Chamber in a speech of characteristic vigor and frankness, there is no question of a partial application of the treaty, no question of giving Italy her "pound of flesh" in Dalmatia while refusing to the Croats their "pound of flesh" at Fiume. The Allies are resolved, it appears, to apply, as they are legally bound to do, the whole treaty, and nothing but the treaty. They do not recognize the theory of Mr. Scialoja, that Fiume, in virtue of "self-determination," is annexing herself to Italy and Italy is not asking for the annexation of Fiume—a theory which recalls the reply of the Oxford undergraduate, when asked who wrote the "Odyssey," that "it was not Homer, but some one else of the same name."

Points of Agreement

Now, if, as Mr. Nitti pointed out, it came to a choice between Fiume and Dalmatia, there can be little doubt that the bulk of Italians would prefer to have Fiume. Probably the Jugo-Slavs, on their side, if placed in the same dilemma, would prefer Dalmatia to Fiume, so that on that point both parties are agreed. Mr. Nitti has plainly intimated that to have both Fiume and Dalmatia is impossible, and reminded his hearers, as did Mr. Bevilacqua, the well-known publicist, that at the outset of the war no one

in Italy thought of Fiume, but all eyes were concentrated upon Trent and Trieste.

Mr. Bevilacqua added, that, when he for the first time read aloud the Bolshevik translation of the London Treaty to the Chamber in February, 1918, no one made the least observation on the clause which assigned Fiume to Croatia, and that the first person who ever raised the question was Mr. Ossorak, the Fiuman deputy in the Hungarian Parliament, as late as October of that year. Nor is this

the Adriatic, not with those who would, perhaps unconsciously, lead the way by violent measures to another war. Mr. Nitti is a moderate man; his aim, as he told the Chamber, is to promote "neighborly relations with the Jugo-Slavs," and he believes that this "dispute can be settled with mutual satisfaction." Nothing does more harm, as he remarked, than exaggerated rhetoric, such as the yellow press on both sides of the Adriatic has poured over this question.

"The Premier succeeded by his abil-

OLD KING'S

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

One of my first discoveries, when I became old enough to discover anything at all, was King's College. It stood the width of Cricket Field away, moated by College Pond and palisaded by stalwart willows and oaks. What with its dimensions, its situation, and its atmosphere of venerability, appreciated, if not under-

stood, it constituted the best playground in all the country round about. The fact that it was inhabited by strange men in black gowns and square hats, who were as amiable as they were big, added zest to our explorations. Some of these became very intimate with, shouting them up long, squeaking stairs to strange-doored rooms for crests or foreign postage stamps. There we found they lived in a disheveled way of their own, knee-deep in dust and burnt matches and textbooks; with flags and tennis racquets on the walls, and cricket bats in the corners, and the window-seats so deep in assorted "junk" that a place had to be cleared before one could sit down. We didn't know that this was the "dust" of successive generations, nor cared we where this nice breed of man called "student" came from or went to, or why he lived in this huge gray wooden house without parents or children. We knew he had to work hard, sometimes, just as though he were in school; for we would tip-toe up to the windows and peek in and see him sitting in rows, listening to some bewhiskered professor. And sometimes this same professor would suddenly thrust his head from a doorway as we sallied down the corridors, with thunderous admonitions pertaining to silence.

They were the important folks who took care of the college and made a fuss if a window got broken or anything. He was big around and red-faced, and kept cows and horses and pigs and turkeys. Many a ride we had on his hay-wagon and many an adventure with his live stock—especially the turkey gobbler.

Then, at that end of the college, there was a little green lawn where



King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

the only embarrassing clause of the London Treaty. If Italy insists on the application of that legal instrument, then she must not only hand over Fiume to Croatia, but also by Article 7 must dismember Albania, assigning the north to Serbia and Montenegro and the south to Greece. Between that Mr. Nitti called a "legal solution" (the Treaty of London) and an "equitable and just solution" (a compromise with the Jugo-Slavs) there can scarcely be any hesitation. The only persons likely to oppose such a choice are those extremists who seek a remedy in force and remain indifferent to the real facts.

"Conservative Revolutionists"

Mr. Nitti, at the close of his speech, made some severe remarks about the Italian Nationalists—the small Imperialist, or Jingo Party. He described them as "a body of theorists, whose thoughts are fossilized and fixed upon some tiny island or small rock which they desire to conquer, while they forget the great Italian Nation of 40,000,000 hard-working individuals, resolved to live and move in the world." He added that "in Italy there is this strange phenomenon, that it is the Conservatives who incite to breaches of discipline; it is those who profess a desire to defend order and the institutions of the State who offend most against both the one and the other. Thus it is that we have the spectacle of generals taken prisoners amidst the applause of an unthinking public; thus it is that we assist at the pitiful spectacle of the daily preaching of violence on the part of officers of the royal army." The Premier concluded that nothing had done more harm than these things to Italy's economic situation, and deprecated attacks upon the Allies and allied statesmen as "lowering Italy in the eyes of the world."

It is just, however, to remember that the extreme Nationalists in Italy are not numerous. There is only one Nationalist deputy in the Italian Chamber, and his speech in this debate was studiously moderate in tone. Many Nationalists are young men, students and officers, who are carried away by an excess of patriotism, without considering all the facts of a most complicated international situation. In these days no country, not even the most powerful, can impose its will upon all the others; the days when a statesman could say to the world, "Hoc volo, sic jubeo" (This I wish; thus I command) are over, still less can a party which is in a minority, even in its own country, dictate the policy of the Allies.

Moderates Looked To

The real solution must rest with the moderate elements on either side of

ity and freedom of speech in postponing a vote and maintaining himself in power. There is no visible alternative government, for Mr. Giolitti has only a few personal followers in the Chamber, while the time is not yet ripe for either a Roman Catholic or a Socialist Cabinet. Moreover, a ministerial crisis at this moment would have further delayed the negotiations with the Allies, already postponed by the political changes in France.

Baron Sonnino's Policy

It is only to be regretted that Mr. Nitti's policy had not been adopted by his predecessors. But Baron Sonnino considered that the Treaty of London was the one thing necessary for salvation, and lest the occasion for coming into direct contact with Dr. Trumbitch, when the present Jugo-Slav Foreign Minister was in Rome and received by Mr. Orlando, then Premier, in April, 1918.

Mr. Nitti was called into power only when the case was already desperate, and had to make the best that he could of a bad business. He has done so by adopting a different method from that of his predecessors, thus gaining sympathy with himself in America and France and Great Britain, where the general desire is to have the Adriatic question settled as speedily as possible, so that the peoples on either side of that "turbulent" sea, as Horace prophetically called it, may settle down to the ordinary business of their lives, and live, if possible, in amicable relations with each other. To attain that end is, as Mr. Nitti intimated, worth more to both sides than the possession of an extra rocky island or two. For the greatness of nations does not depend upon their area.

IMPRISONMENT AS PENALTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York.—State Senator John J. Boylan of New York would abolish capital punishment. The provisions of a bill he has just presented would make imprisonment for life the extreme penalty for crime, and only for first degree murder and treason would he have that sentence imposed.

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A collection that will interest many women who find the Toque always becoming. Priced \$10 to \$23.25.

Second Floor

the biggest and juiciest dandelion greens grew in the spring, and flanking it a squat little chapel with a glorious picture-book window, and buttresses making deep hide-and-seek nooks for that kind of sports. Some- times, on great occasions, we all marched up from Collegiate School, below the hill, dressed in mortar-board hats with dark and light-blue tassels, and so into the chapel, where we sat through a long sermon by the Bishop of Nova Scotia or Fredericton, and watched the blue, and crimson, and purple window patches on the floor. But I fear that exterior memories have left deeper impressions than interior ones.

And just as fine a place for tag and hide-and-seek was Convocation Hall, half way down the hill from the college to the gate. It was made of yellow sandstone and just bristled with buttresses. Inside were wonderful museum treasures, and heaps and heaps of books, even more than in one's own study at home. I didn't know that the library was "an exceedingly interesting and valuable one, its nucleus a gift of £50 by Mr. Lambert of Boston in 1790," nor that it contained "no less than 13 volumes from the celebrated Aldine Press"; but I was keenly aware of the fact that the Encaenia dance was held here annually and that it provided unlimited cake and ice cream for those too small to dance. The world seemed made up of ice cream and buttercups, and snow-drifts, and crows and such vital objects in those toddling days, and time and tide, ancient history, and future careers were undiscovered continents.

Fancy-Free

Dear! I loved to lie face down in the tall tangle of timothy and clover of College Hill and watch the bronze-backed beetles and "ragging" ants burrow the trackless forest, or turning on my back, watch the cloud-boats cross the robin's-egg seas toward the magic castle beyond the tree-green hills. Little I knew or cared that before me lay King's Meadow and flat, dyke-fenced fields cleared a hundred years before by French settlers and thrifty New England farmers driven from comfortable homes in a place called Massachusetts to found more comfortable homes in the country of Evangeline. I heard the yellow warblers and orioles singing in Professor Butler's unkempt lilac hedge, and I smelt the breath of sun-steamed vetch and columbines, and I saw the crows rocking in the elm tops, soot-black against the blue, and everything was as fresh and sweet and new as the summer morn itself. What if the big gray house behind was founded in the dark ages of 1789 by a gentleman with the imposing title of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Charles Inglis; what if it did owe

Exterior Memories

Then, at that end of the college, there was a little green lawn where

its origin to United Empire Loyalists—13 clergymen who met in New York for the purpose of organizing a diocese in Nova Scotia; what if, by virtue of a Royal Charter granted by George III in 1802, in which the college was referred to as "the Mother of an University for the education and instruction of youth and students in Arts and Faculties to continue forever and to be called King's College," it is the oldest colonial university in the British Empire!

Heavy Facts of No Effect

None of these heavy facts put a gloom on meadow or building, or lengthened the faces of the rollicking "youth and students" on the 79-acre campus. What if there were Unlacks and Hanningtons, Binneys and Almons, Medleys and Hallburtons among them, as there always have been and always will be, like as not! Had they not their own battles to fight, whether sridron or council chamber, and were they any wiser than their ancestors were before them? What's in a name anyway to a child, who stares wide-mouthed as the seniors stride by shouting their college slogans as loudly as ever their ancestors did their war cries at Louisburg and Ticonderoga?

The place is indeed redolent with the mustiness of age and the venerability of learning, but it is so dished up in the salt winds of the Avon and the bugling of bobolinks and the tang of spruce needles that you would never suspect it of hiding a past or boasting of a motto hot from the fiery pages of "78: 'Deo, Legi, Regi, Gregi.'" There would be no danger of the baby forgetting its fathers, with a title like that, decided the 18, and one has only to question a King's man now to find that the breed's the same: "For God, for Law, for the King, for the Race."

Alas! It seems as though colleges, even the most respectable ones, have their days of persecution, their days of sackcloth and ashes. For some years Old King's went humbly in the sackcloth of poverty, and now I hear that she is in ashes, or at least the main building is. If I know her aright, however, this is but the outer man, and she will attain purer heights from the ashes of her dead self.

MAINE INVITES WARSHIPS
AUGUSTA, Maine.—An invitation for allied warships to visit Portland and participate in the celebration of Maine's centennial as a state was presented to the State Department for transmittal to the allied nations of Europe by Governor Milliken at Washington. Governor Milliken was in Washington to hear the arguments in the United States Supreme Court on the constitutionality of national prohibition.

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MINERS FEDERATION IN A CLASS APART

British Organization Said to Be
on Threshold of Developments
Made Possible by Combining
All Unions in the Industry

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It would need an elaborate exposition of the loose and uncoordinated development of trade unionism in Great Britain to explain the various types of federations of unions which have grown up to meet the special needs of various industries. The Miners Federation stands almost in a class apart. On the one hand it is an association of a number of independent, autonomous unions. On the other, it has something of the character, and undertakes some of the functions, of an all-powerful single industrial union. These outstanding points will become clear from a brief examination of the growth, functions, and achievements of the federation.

The formation of the unions in the various coal fields extends over a wide range of years. For instance, the Yorkshire Association was founded in 1858. In the Midlands, unions were not registered until 1880 and 1887, and in Scotland and Wales progress was still slower. In course of time the need for united action gathered some of the neighboring local unions into informal alliance, and from this movement sprang finally federations for England and Wales and Scotland. It was then, but a step to a complete federation for Great Britain, but this close unity and concentration of strength has only been achieved within the past 10 years. Consequently, when one eliminates the war period, it will be readily understood that the federation is but on the threshold of developments which only became possible by a combination of all the unions in the industry.

A Simple Constitution

The constitution of both the unions and the federation is simple. There are 18 unions (usually known as associations) or local federations embraced in the national federation, with a total membership of 800,000. Each union has its own executive and officials, and holds its annual and special delegate conferences. It preserves complete control over its benefit and fighting funds. It can decide upon a strike, and finance the struggle without reference to the federation, but the whole tendency of development is now against action of this kind.

The unit of government is the lodge, as the organization of the men employed at each mine is called. The lodges are sometimes linked up in districts, and the policy of the unions is therefore influenced, if not actually dictated, by the general body of miners, assembling in the first place at the pithead lodge meeting, to instruct their delegates to the district committee or the association conference, as the case may be. The district has its separate officials, known as miners' agents. These men settle minor disputes, negotiate with local mine owners or managers, bring together in the conference meetings their accumulated experience, and form a pool of ability and expert knowledge from which officials for the more responsible posts and candidates for Parliament are drawn.

The federation is governed by an executive elected on a fixed basis by the affiliated unions, and by a delegate conference representing the whole of the coal fields. This conference must meet annually, but in practice it is called together by the executive whenever any important question of policy has to be settled. It assembled five or six times during the crisis in the spring of last year, and this frequent reference of questions from the executive to the whole membership gives an authority to the final actions of the executive which few other trade union bodies possess.

National for Local Action

For several years the federation was handicapped by the fact that it possessed no central offices, had no proper staff, and lacked strong financial resources, the only income being a small affiliation fee to cover the actual administrative expenses of the federation. Although it had the power to call a national strike there was no central fighting fund, and each union had to be left to meet its own calls for strike pay. Thus the federation's capacity to carry on a struggle was limited to the financial strength of the weakest union.

With the growing tendency to substitute national for local action a change became inevitable. The first step was the appointment in 1918 of full-time president and secretary, and the removal of the headquarters to a London office last year. The necessity of fixing war wages nationally set a precedent, which the federation is determined to follow. Through the local negotiations of the various unions there grew up wages scales which differed from district to district, and one object of the federation is to stabilize future wages on a basis which will remove inequalities.

A Single Industrial Union

How far this centralizing process will go it is impossible to say. The purpose of some of the leaders is undoubtedly to build up a great single industrial union, but this stage will probably be reached by a series of evolutionary measures by which the affiliated unions would from time to time surrender their most important functions to the larger federation. Already this stage has been virtually reached in regard to wages and hours, and the next immediate step is to be a large increase in the contributions to the federation in order to accumulate a strong fighting fund. It may not be so easy to absorb the various unions and federations of

craft workers who are employed in or about the mines—winding and other engine men, deputies or overlookers, under-managers, carpenters and joiners, engineers, electricians, and so on, but already several of these bodies have entered into working arrangements with the Miners Federation, and closer unity may be secured in the future.

Substantial Achievements

The achievements of the federation during the past few years are very substantial. Hours of labor underground have been reduced successfully to eight and seven. Wages have been more than doubled; by constant effort great improvements in working conditions and consequent increased safety have been obtained, and the system of inspection has been transformed. In no other industry have the organized workers and their leaders shown quite such a lively interest in the technical and scientific problems connected with their working conditions. In organization the federation has made the miners' unions "blackleg proof" by a long-sustained and successful campaign against non-unionists, arguing that men who derive economic benefits from combined action must help to maintain the organization which wins the benefits. In the political field, the miners' pioneers in securing parliamentary representation, Mr. Thomas Burt being elected for Morpeth, Northumberland, as far back as 1874.

Now, despite its advocacy of "direct action," the federation is preparing to finance candidates to the number probably of 30 or 40. It has removed the question of nationalization from the academic stage to the sphere of practical politics, and it has led the revolt against the old Socialist conception of the control of industry by bureaucratic state departments. In essentials its nationalization scheme is similar to the Plumb Plan which has been published in America.

STUDENT LIFE IN BERLIN OF TODAY

Economic Conditions Among the
Students Are Bad, Due to
Drastic Changes of the War

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The Society of Demobilized Students of the University of Berlin has just made inquiries into the economic conditions prevailing among its members. The result, to outward appearances a negative one, as both the ministries of Labor and of Education, to whom the document was submitted, have expressed their regret at being unable to deal with it, throws, perhaps, a more illuminating light than anything else yet published upon the drastic changes caused in Germany by the great war. The student has been from time immemorial as integral a part of German life as the soldier. The subject of countless jokes—what would the comic newspapers have done without him? Inquiries were seldom made into the quieter hours of his life, passed between lectures at the university and the four walls of his "Bude" or "den." It is a matter of vital interest now that the said den could be rented at something between 20 to 30 marks a month, morning meal included, that an excellent midday dinner could be purchased from 60 pfennigs to a mark, and so on.

At the present moment a room, smaller and darker than any self-respecting den of former days, costs from 60 to 100 marks a month, with no breakfast included. As a matter of fact this is a meal best dispensed with. It cuts into the bread ration too severely. For bread is eaten at the midday apology for dinner as often as not. No meal can be obtained at

the most modest eating-house under 2 marks 50 pfennigs and anything really palatable costs at least 3 marks 50.

Free Courses at University

There are of course happy exceptions to the general rule, but it must be remembered that the "poor student" existed before the war upon an allowance of 100 to 150 marks a month, carefully saved for since his childhood by ambitious parents. The university was an alma mater indeed, and if he were able to produce a necessary certificate from his native town, granted him the entire course of lectures free. It is interesting to note that there were more recipients of this testimonium pauperatis among the theological and classical students than in the other faculties. A son in the church has been from time immemorial the Latin and Greek texts as expounded by the schoolmaster the key to the world's wisdom as viewed by an eager boy thirsting for knowledge.

The university still grants free courses, has still kept the fees down to a ridiculously low level, only raising them just lately with apologies—50 to 70 marks per half-yearly course before the war, technical universities with the use of some of the finest laboratories in the world 150-200 marks. Generously equipped libraries rendered the purchase of books almost superfluous.

Efforts to Help Him

But the needy student can no longer provide for the material things of this life by giving badly paid lessons. The various societies for the aid of "out-of-works" have tried to help him; but the duty of reporting daily as a means of control interferes with all serious mental work. Dr. J. Jastrow of the Berlin University suggests as a remedy a new law making it possible to touch the capital of the various bequests made to aid struggling students in happier days.

The German student, though recruited from all classes, has little in common with the wild young Russian of the same circumstances. He has taken till now little interest in politics; the pecuniary results of the revolution have caused a reaction toward the other side that would otherwise appear remarkable. On the other hand the streams of young Jews constantly swelling the ranks from the new Polish provinces form a menace of no little importance.

EMBLEM PROPOSED FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPETOWN, South Africa.—The question of the selection of a flower as a national emblem which shall be typical of South Africa is at present causing much controversy. Among others Dr. Frederick Ensor urged the claims of the aloe as a suitable emblem flower for the country.

Dr. Ensor relates how when crossing the veldt once he saw some strange looking creatures standing in a group on the top of a hill. "Surely they are kaffirs in their red blankets," he thought. "But our eyesight had deceived us, as well it might. The South African aloe in full blossom had suggested to our fancy the presence of the lurking native. There they stood glowing in the hot sun; tall, motionless, defiant, fit emblems of the native of the soil."

The flower symbols of European countries are: Greece, the violet; England, the rose; France, the fleur-de-lis; Germany, the cornflower; Ireland, the shamrock; Italy, the lily; Prussia, the linden; Saxony, the mignonette; Scotland, the thistle; Spain, the pomegranate; Wales, the leek. The maple leaf is identified with Canada, why should not the aloe be recognized as the emblem flower of South Africa?

J. H. THOMAS ON THE MONEY CRISIS

Labor Leader Says to Equalize
the Balance of Exchange
British Must Work Harder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Speaking at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the West Leyton Labor Party, in the Leyton Town Hall, J. H. Thomas, M. P., congratulated Leyton on the progress they had made industrially and politically. He deprecated the tendency inside the Labor movement to condemn the people for their own sins. Parliament today, he said, was a reflex of their own intelligence. Less than 15 months ago the Labor Party had warned the country what to expect from a coalition, but the electors did not believe them, and said that they (the Labor Party) perverted the facts. Labor's difficulty was not in the strength of the other side, or that their opponents were more clever than they, but in the jealousy that existed within the movement. Referring to the competition and pilfering on the railways,

Mr. Thomas said that the idea that the delay in transport was due to the increase in wages conceded to the railwaymen was not only untrue, but monstrously unfair. The railwaymen were today working long and excessive hours which, he thought, could be reduced. It was true that pilfering was rampant, and that £1,000,000 worth of stuff had been stolen last year. But he repudiated the statement that railwaymen were wholly or partly responsible. The transport of the country, he added, should be nationalized in the interests of the community.

Labor's Fitness to Govern

Dealing with the fitness of Labor to govern, Mr. Thomas said that the state of the world at the moment was such, that unless something was done speedily nothing but disaster would overtake them, and when the crash came nobody would suffer more than the working classes. Great Britain owed the United States today £1,000,000,000, with the result that they had to pay 25 per cent more for their goods. In order to equalize the balance of exchange in future, the British workman would have to work one-quarter harder; the French workman would have to work doubly harder;

and the German workman would have to work 18 times as hard as he had done in pre-war days. It was not for Winston Churchill or anyone else to say that Labor was unfit to govern. His (Mr. Thomas') answer to that was that the present state of the world was the greatest reflection on the other political parties, and the Labor Party could never bring things to a worse position than they were in at the present time.

Coal and Bread Control Sought

Referring to the combines, he said they were asking for milk, coal, and bread to be controlled, because the economic system today enabled small groups of men to take advantage of the world's position and profit at the people's expense. The economic position of the world was bad, but bad as it was, let them not let it be exploited by a handful of people, but let the burden be shared by the community. It was the responsibility of every one to save the world from the present turmoil, in order to bring comfort and hope to men and women who were desolate and dejected, and to give every child, every laborer's and navy's son, the same chance to rise, to enable him to give his best in the service of his country.

STATE GETS INCOME FROM BLUE SKY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan.—Michigan's Blue Sky Law is bringing the State generous profits beside paying its own freight. The 1919 Legislature appropriated \$45,000 for administering the act this year. Fees amounting to \$16,000 have been collected under the act during the first eight months of the fiscal year, and all collected from now until July will be profit to the State. The \$46,000 does not include money received under the Real Estate License Act, also administered by the commission. This act has brought into the state treasury \$48,000. The commission has issued licenses to 3796 real estate brokers, 44 business chance brokers, and 4836 real estate salesmen.

CUNARD LINER SAILS

NEW YORK, New York.—The Cunard Line dispatched the Royal Mail Steamship Imperator from New York to Cherbourg and Southampton on Monday with 550 saloon, 420 cabin, and 1200 third-class passengers.

McCREERY'S ANNUAL SPRING SALES

Embracing Every Department

ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY

Beautiful New Spring Furs At Attractive Prices

Furs will be more in vogue this Spring than ever before. Fashion augurs that the Spring costume, whether it be a Gown or a Suit, must include a smart neckpiece of Fur.

As a contribution to the Annual Spring Sales we have marked very special prices on Neckpieces of Natural Silver Fox, Blue Fox, Fisher, Sable, Baumi Marten, Pointed Fox and desirable shades of Taupe and Brown Fox.

Extra Special

Stone Marten scarfs of finest quality and coloring. regularly 65.00, **55.00**

A Splendid Opportunity for Saving Spring Models of High-Grade Corsets

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New, Spring Corsets that conform with the correct, fashionable silhouette, fashioned of the best materials obtainable.

"McCreery Special" Corsets of handsome Flesh Broche for the medium or full figure. Low bust, long, straight hip-line and back. regularly 6.50, **3.95**

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"Madame Lyra" Corsets—two models, one for medium figure and one with lower bust for average or slender figures. Fashioned of Pink Coutil regularly 4.00, **2.45**

Lace is a Dominant Style Feature This Spring. Especially.

Hand-Made Filet & Irish Crochet

The really smart Gown will have a touch of Lace this Spring. Fashion has tired of the collarless Gown and sanctions touches of lace at the neck, in vestees and cuffs.

Real Hand-made Filet Picot.....yard, **38c**
regularly 45c

Real Hand-made Irish Picot Lace.....yard, **24c**
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New Inlaid Linoleum

1.75 square yard

regularly 2.25

Five thousand square yards have just been received from three of the foremost manufacturers in the country. A large variety of handsome patterns in tile and hardwood effects, the colors of which go clear through to the back.

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PORTUGAL'S SEARCH FOR NEW PREMIER

President Calls Upon José de Barros Queiroz, General Barreto and Leite Pereira in Turn to Form a Government

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—President Almeida, with an admirable patience and diligence, set himself to begin over again the attempt to discover some one who could form a government of any sort that might endure for a reasonable time, after the Fernandes Costa Ministry had lasted but a day and had collapsed under the threat of the mob that invaded the ministerial sanctum and insisted on immediate surrender. It seemed to some that during this period, the crisis having now lasted a fortnight and having become daily more acute, José de Barros Queiroz was lying low, having refused his collaboration to one or two cabinet makers and having little to say in a public way.

"A Seller of Umbrellas"

He is a man of much influence in the Liberal Party, but some speak a little disdainfully of him as a seller of umbrellas, which is not quite correct, for he is a manufacturer in a large way, and his friends retort that in a democratic republic this is nothing against a man. He is a man of some culture, an old Republican, and has great financial prestige. He is also a person of strict integrity and of an equable, patient temperament—an absolute essential in these times. Yet, notwithstanding his influence in his party, there were doubts as to whether it was anything like strong enough in the country generally to enable him to form a successful Cabinet, and the extremists were hard against him.

Of course, it was a national ministry that had to be formed, and not a party affair; that much was now certain. Barros Queiroz promised the President that he would make the attempt if his party agreed. The President called the leaders of all parties to consult with him once again at the Palace of Belem, and meanwhile the Liberals and other sections had conferences of their own. The upshot was that when the Belem discussions were over and the Liberal leaders returned to their headquarters, it was agreed that Barros Queiroz might go forward on the great and hazardous enterprise, which he did accordingly. The party gave him full liberty to make any sort of Cabinet he liked, and to choose whoever he could find for ministers, and the President of the republic did the same.

Desperate Situation

The situation had become desperate and the general sentiment was that any sort of a government might be formed, but one of some kind must be produced forthwith or chaos must follow. The new candidate for premiership met with all the expected difficulties in his endeavor, and he was slow in returning to the palace to communicate results. His scheme was to take over the finance ministry himself as well as the premiership, to acquire Innocencio Camacho for the Interior, Gen. Abel Hipolito for War, Vasco da Vasconcelos for Labor, Alvaro de Castro for the Colonies, Izequiel de Campos for Education, Matos Cid for Justice, and José Barbosa for Commerce. But it soon became known that certain of these politicians were by no means enthusiastic, and Alvaro de Castro, for one, made it clear that he would have nothing to do with this new national ministry.

Meanwhile there were reports from Oporto of an excited state of political feeling up there, and of considerable demonstrations of solidarity with the people of Lisbon. A big crowd had gathered and marched in procession through the town, afterward proceeding to the headquarters of the Civil Governor. The latter received a representative of the demonstrators, who explained to him that they wished to second the movement of the people of Lisbon. The Civil Governor promised to telegraph their views to the President of the republic without delay. There were also demonstrations of a mild character at the university town of Coimbra.

Quest Becomes Hopeless

On the day after he had embarked upon his endeavor, Barros Queiroz began to find himself in difficulties, and excitement among the political sections increased. Each one of them held meetings almost continuously; there was a constant procession to Belem to consult with the President of the republic, and it was noticeable that politicians of various complexions were running in and out of the rooms in which Mr. Sa Cardoso was busy. At last, when it had once seemed that Barros Queiroz might succeed, even if only temporarily, and after the first list of prospective ministers had been considerably modified, he abandoned the quest as hopeless, and an official note was issued stating that he had not succeeded in recruiting the elements that were considered indispensable for a solution of the various political problems and therefore had declined the invitation extended to him by the President of the republic to form a ministry. The note added that the President of the republic now invited General Correia Barreto, former president of the Senate, to form a ministry with full liberty of action and selection in the formation.

General Barreto has cut no great figure in statecraft; he has made no formidable pretensions in that direction, and it has been said that his chief desire has always been to please his leader and his friends. However, all his life he has been a good Republican, and though at times sinister

things have been said about him, they have proved to be unfounded.

His political and personal integrity are above suspicion. He was a member of the 1910 government. But with all his qualities, such as they are, it was difficult to see where this general was going to succeed when other and obviously stronger men in politics, possessing large followings, had failed. Distracted politicians, looking retrospectively on the dismal occurrence of many days past, and the pitiable figure Portugal was cutting in the circumstances, were disposed to blame Fernandes Costa severely for having given in just because he was threatened by the mob. He replied in a long letter to the newspapers, saying some of his friends were falling him and urging the significance of the popular demonstration.

General Barreto determined to strike out in a new line, and to make an appeal to the Socialists to give up their resolution not to participate in a national government and assist him. Thus he repaired to the house of Ramada Curto, the Socialist leader, and spent some time in trying to convince that gentleman of the expediency of coming along with him. But he failed; Curto said the Socialists would have nothing to do with any such government, whether it was led by a general or anyone else. They were determined to be independent. The Liberals, the Republicans, and all the other sections held all their meetings over again, and Antonio Granjo and Augusto de Vasconcelos, those indefatigable party men, continued their work with unflagging energy and enthusiasm. Never were politics wilder and more involved—cabinet-making all day and every day! The parties communicated their decisions to General Barreto, and he began to see that it was unlikely he would become Premier. And soon afterward he joined himself to the now considerable company of men who had tried and failed.

One Chance Left

There seemed but one chance left: it was not a bad one, either. The perhaps final resort was Domingos Leite Pereira, president of the Chamber, and a former Premier of a Republican Concentration Cabinet that succeeded the Relvas Ministry. A keen man—more French in appearance than Portuguese, he has considerable influence with most sections. He was invited to make the great attempt and accepted the invitation. Like his predecessor in the task, he realized that one of the chief difficulties was the Socialists, and that if he could only overcome this difficulty the rest might be comparatively easy. So he made tracks for Ramada Curto and Costa Junior, the Socialist leaders, and argued with them intensely. What is more, he seemed to be winning them over, and the situation looked better. The Republican Liberal Party thought fit to issue a manifesto affirming its unflinching respect for the Constitution and the necessity of its being respected by all parties, assuring the President of the republic of its entire confidence and of its firm, loyal, and unconditional cooperation. In harmony with this resolution, said the Republican Liberals, they would assist any individual in the constitution of a government.

But much more important was another manifesto issued by the Socialists in which they at last gave way. It was officially stated that the central council of the party had passed a resolution that, considering that this most protracted crisis was highly prejudicial to the best interests of the nation, and that if this situation was maintained, such an upheaval might occur in Portuguese society as would cause the interests of democracy to perish; and, considering also that it had been solicited to participate in the government and that the crisis could not be solved unless it did, the Socialist Party agreed to collaborate in the formation of a ministry in which they might endeavor to further their ideals. They reserved the right to withdraw their colleagues from such ministry if circumstances in the future seemed to make such a course desirable.

Manifesto of Disapproval

Soon after this decision was made known, meetings of Socialist sections in Lisbon and elsewhere were held, and resolutions of protest against the party decision were passed, declarations being made that the course being taken was against the ideals and best interests of the party as expressed at the congress and elsewhere. At the same time the National Republican Federation, having heard of the lines on which Domingos Pereira was constructing his Cabinet, and whom he had invited to join it, issued a manifesto of disapproval, saying that the prospective Premier was not obeying the imperative indications of public opinion which desired to see all the Republican sections represented in the new ministry, including the Roman Catholics, without which order and the national credit could not be re-established, and therefore they would not form part of the new government. Nevertheless, at this stage it was clear that Domingos Pereira would succeed in forming a Cabinet, and that it would be a tolerably good one, even though it did not embrace representatives of all the political sections.

NEW DUTCH LEGATIONS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland—When the Netherlands Overseas Trust was about to be liquidated, the executive decided to keep its memory alive by some institution which would increase Holland's prestige abroad. In view of this decision, they placed at the disposal of the government 2,500,000 florins for the purpose of buying fitting residences for the Dutch legations in the principal foreign countries. According to a report from the Brussels correspondent of the "Maasbode," the Netherlands Legation there is to be transferred to a large building on the Boulevard du Regent.

VIENNA A CITY OF STRIKING CHANGE

Austrian Capital's Present Deporable State Due to a Weak and Foolish Autocracy

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—Vienna's streets are full of men and women who once formed the prosperous middle class but now look like paupers. In their ranks may be seen high officials and university professors. Meat, fats, flour, and bread have all become dearer. The street-car fares have been doubled—the universal fare now being two crowns, which in peace times were equal to 40 cents. The price of gas and electric light has also been raised from 60 to 80 per cent; rents and taxes have gone up; and tailors and shoemakers outbid one another in putting up their prices. All these expenses mount up to figures far exceeding the means of the highest qualified desk workers. Hence the threadbare appearance of what were once well-to-do citizens. When working tailors and shoemakers receive wages which are the envy of high state officials, professors, lawyers, and engineers, these bourgeois classes have no chance of procuring decent shoes or a passably good suit of clothes.

Pedestrian Crowds

As for meat, that has long disappeared from the middle-class tables. The few who were able to get the miserably small weekly ration of meat, must now forgo this in view of the increase in price. Although the markets are empty of nearly everything, there is usually a superfluity of meat because there are no longer buyers. The crowds of middle-class pedestrians that one sees in the streets of Vienna are probably larger than anywhere in the world, as street-car rides have become a luxury.

The whole cost of living is bound to rise to still more exorbitant figures during March, and there is no end in sight. Meanwhile profiteers are making fabulous fortunes. Vast sums are made on the stock exchange. But honest industry makes no such gains. The productive economic life is feeble. Many branches of trade are idle. The iron industry is at a standstill. All the fine skilled handicraft for which Vienna was famous is waiting for the necessary raw material.

But the banknote presses are working night and day. The devaluation of the currency continues without a stop and values of materials still on hand have mounted higher and higher. This abundance of delusive, unreal figures is the source from which the aerial opulence in paper money is created. What results is extravagance in living and the buying of the most costly articles of luxury. Objects of art, furniture, carpets, china and glass, jewels and gold and silver ornaments, which have been treasured up for years, now come on the market. The middle classes are parting with their household belongings piece by piece, in order to maintain a bare existence.

Fate of the Middle Classes

One wonders how long it will be before the impoverished middle classes will have nothing more to sell, until everything that an old culture has brought together has been distributed abroad or transferred to the apartments of the new rich. When that time comes this section of the population which contributed most to the economic force of the State, will have perished.

The state officials received an increase in their salaries last December. The consequence was a tax which imposed an additional burden on the State of 1,500,000,000 crowns. Today they declare that this increase has now been more than counter-balanced by the rise in the cost of living.

This game will be repeated by all classes of employees. The devaluation of the money cannot be made good by any increase in wages. There seems to be no escape from this vicious

circle. Only on the day when the depreciation of the crown comes to an end can any improvement be hoped for. Naturally the nation must show when that time comes its readiness to work.

Returning to Vienna after an absence of a few years, one is surprised at the changed appearance of the once gay and charming Austrian capital. The easy-going habits of the people, their seeming indifference in all matters of grave business, their habitual postponement of everything which could possibly be put off until the next day—formerly tended to make one at times impatient and even intolerant. But now, in the face of the calamities which have overtaken them and their beautiful city, those feelings all vanish and there only remains an ungrudging admiration and deep pity for the way in which the Viennese are meeting the miseries and privations brought upon them by an inconceivably weak and foolish autocratic government.

MAHSUDS PERSIST IN GUERRILLA WARFARE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India—The Mahsuds continue to raid and snipe on the frontier. It has transpired that the fighting recently was not premeditated by the Mahsuds. The Garhwals surprised an assembly of over 400 Mahsuds, under Musa Khan and Mulla Fazalidin, who were engaged in a discussion of their desperate position. Musa Khan is said to have lost even more heavily than was at first estimated, and he is reported to be seriously considering the advisability of surrendering. Mulla Fazalidin is said to have found an ally in Arup, a Shahi Khel contractor. This individual is said to be so rich that he could, without inconvenience, pay the whole fine himself. The British troops have met with no serious opposition since this fighting, though the enemy has destroyed a picket post, on the right bank of the Tank of Zam.

It was reported that the main sections of the Mahsuds were about to hold a Jirga at Kaniguram, with the object of allowing the mahiks who had attended the Jirga at Jandola to expound the peace terms. Meanwhile, the fine of rifles has been increased from 200 to 300 and the tribesmen must, in addition, hand over all the guns captured in the recent fighting.

The picket destroyed at Tank Zam was reconstructed in preparation for an advance up the Tank Zam. Musa Khan continued his harassing tactics and Mulla Fazalidin was said to be bringing reinforcements to his assistance. It is reported that some Waziris who had left for Mahsud country turned back on hearing that the Mahsud mahiks had signed peace at Jandola.

There is no reason to doubt but that the mahiks acted in good faith when they signed the peace treaty at Jandola but their influence was less than was anticipated and Musa Khan and Mulla Fazalidin continue obdurate.

The British ask nothing better than for an opportunity for a pitched battle in their present position. So far, the guerrilla tactics of the enemy have avoided a decisive defeat. If Musa Khan and Mulla Fazalidin could be broken, the last obstacle in the way of a satisfactory settlement would be removed.

A sepo who was captured by the Mahsuds has returned to the British lines with a remarkable story. It seems he had fallen down a khud (hill-side) and when dazed by his fall had been carried off by the tribesmen to their troglodyte stronghold. They gave him a seat by a good fire and spent the night in telling him tales of their immense numerical strength, and determination to keep up their resistance. Apparently, this sepo owes his escape to the fact of his being a Muhammadan. Others who have fallen into Mahsud hands have been less fortunate.

From the latest reports it appears that although the anti-peace party are still active, the Mahsuds as a whole are endeavoring to comply with the terms and are bringing pressure to bear on the recalcitrant sections.

REFORMING BRITISH TERRITORIAL FORCE

Winston Churchill Says New "Territorial Army" Will Be Sole Means of Expansion for British Army in War Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Winston Churchill outlined the proposals for the reorganization of the territorial force to representatives of the county associations at Spring Gardens recently, and a brief summary of these proposals was cable to The Christian Science Monitor at the time.

Mr. Churchill, who explained that the territorial force would be complete and self-contained like the regular army, said:

"The territorial force will, in future, be free altogether from responsibility for producing drafts for the regular army. It will be the sole means of expansion for the British Army in time of war."

Foundation of Citizen Army

"We do not contemplate repeating in any future emergency the methods which were adopted at the beginning of the late war, of raising a large number of new divisions of regular troops. The 14 territorial divisions on proceeding abroad will each leave behind them the cadre necessary not only to supply them with drafts but to create any new divisions on a territorial basis that the course of the war might require."

"Thus we assign to the territorial army that function which the territorial force was originally designed by Lord Haldane to fulfill, and the territorial army will be constituted once again the sole foundation of the citizen army of Great Britain."

"Men must be fit for general service. They must be between the ages of 18 and 38. Older men will be taken for certain specific units, and also men selected for appointments as warrant officers and non-commissioned officers over and above the rank of sergeant."

"Members of cadet units recognized by the army council over the age of 17 will also be taken. The period of enlistment will be three years for trained men, that is to say for men who have served over six months during the war, and four years for all others."

"The annual training, the drills, and the musketry will be the same as before the war, but there will be additional facilities for attending courses of instruction. The pay and allowances, including any separation allowance paid to the regulars for annual training and courses of instruction, will be full current regular army rates, which I remind you are, today, nearly treble the pre-war rates. . . . We should not," he declared, "be justified in expending a very large portion of our limited financial resources upon the territorial army unless that body could be made to play a real and vital part in our imperial organization for defense. . . ."

The result of the great war, he con-

tinued, had been to free them for a good many years to come from even a theoretical danger of invasion. The Englishman's home was safe. They must, therefore, raise the new territorial army on the basis of imperial defense, but with the idea of imperial defense they must include their responsibility to France and Belgium. Any man joining the territorial army must do so with the clear resolve that if Germany attacked the Rhine, for instance, in the same sort of circumstances as prevailed in 1914, or if Russia attacked India, he would have kept himself ready trained and organized to go and help the regular army to stem invasion until the main military strength of Britain and the dominions had been mobilized and brought into the field.

Overseas Service

Though it had been proposed that they should demand from every recruit service overseas in a great emergency, he did not agree with this. He considered that before the territorial army could be sent beyond the seas there must be a new act of Parliament, especially passed in regard to the emergency which had arisen, so

that no man in the territorial army would be liable to be sent out of the country until that had been done.

"The territorial army will not be used to find drafts for the regular army and its reserves," Mr. Churchill said. "Organization will remain fixed on its original basis of 14 divisions. We propose that each of these territorial divisions shall be an exact reproduction, unit for unit, of the regular divisions of the army. . . . The total war establishment will be approximately 345,000."

"This," said Mr. Churchill in conclusion, "summarizes the main proposals affecting your branch of His Majesty's forces (which the government and the War Office have to make at the present time.)"

WOMAN CONVENTION DELEGATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The first Missouri woman to be named delegate to a national political convention is Mrs. Edward E. Butler, who has been chosen by the eleventh congressional Republican district convention. Two women have been named as alternates to the Republican convention from the ninth congressional district.



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SOVIET RUSSIA SEES NEED OF INDUSTRIES

Restoration of Economic Welfare
of Country Said to Be as Im-
portant to the Workmen and
Peasants as Are Victories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Reports have
been received in London of the third
Russian Congress of Soviets of Na-
tional Economy, the Moscow Soviet
of Deputies, and the administrative
boards of the trade unions, held re-
cently in Moscow.

Comrade Rikoff declared: "We must
restore industries which were ruined
first by the world war and afterward
by civil war and raids. It is neces-
sary to consider the work of restoring
the economic welfare of the country
which is as important to the workmen
and peasants as victories over Koltchak
and Denikin."

Mr. Trotsky's Views

Leon Trotsky, in reply, said their
enemies were saying that soviet au-
thority destroyed economic life. That
was not supported by the condition of
western Europe. The economic life of
Germany was growing more and more
disorganized; that of Austria was
completely destroyed; northern
France was ruined; Belgium in com-
plete poverty.

The conditions of Europe were re-
peated in Russia but in a more in-
tensified form. "We were cut off from
our coal supply, crude oil, and cotton,"
Mr. Trotsky said. "Under those con-
ditions can the soviet régime be
blamed? Is it the source of the evil?
A factory may be run on capitalistic
lines, it may belong to one person or
a company, it may be socialized or
may form part of a complete com-
munist state, but if it lacks raw ma-
terials it cannot work. The Russian
proletariat already feels responsible
for the welfare of its country and for
its economic life. The hardships and
poverty we are suffering are educat-
ing the workers of the proletariat.
Under those conditions every work-
man and every workwoman is begin-
ning to realize what economic life
means to the country. Every work-
man and every workwoman is begin-
ning to realize the importance of
Turkistan to our economic life. They
realize the value of the Donetz Basin.
This makes us confident that we shall
overcome our economic disorganization."

All Must Be Registered

"We shall succeed if qualified and
trained workers take part in produc-
tive labor. They must all be regis-
tered and provided with work books.
Trade unions must register qualified
workmen in the villages. Only in
those localities where trade union
methods are inadequate other methods
must be introduced. In particular that
of compulsion, because labor subscrip-
tion gives the state the right to tell
the qualified workman who is em-
ployed on some unimportant work in
his village: 'You are obliged to leave
your present employment and go to
Sormovo or Kolomna, because there
your work is required.'"

"Labor subscription means that the
qualified workmen who leave the army
must take their work books and pro-
ceed to places where they are required,
where their presence is necessary to
the economic system of the country.
Labor subscription gives the Labor
state the right to order a workman to
leave the village industry in which
he is engaged and to work in state en-
terprises which require his services.
We must feed these workmen and
guarantee them the minimum food
ration."

Question of Unskilled Labor

"A short time ago we were con-
fronted by the problem of defending
the frontiers of the Soviet Republic;
now our aim is to collect, lead, and

transport a sufficient quantity of
bread, meat, fats, and fish to feed the
working class. We are not only con-
fronted by the question of the indus-
trial proletariat, but also by the ques-
tion of utilizing unskilled labor. The
qualified workers at the front did not
forget what they learnt at works and
factories. They have learnt under
the very hardest conditions to lead
hundreds of thousands of organized
masses and have led peasants into
battle. They will be trained officers.
There is still one way to the reorgani-
zation of national economy—the way
of uniting the army and labor and
changing the military detachments
of the army into labor detachments
of a labor army.

"Many in the army have already
accomplished their military task, but
they cannot be demobilized as yet.
Now that they have been released
from their military duties, they must
fight against economic ruin; they
must work to obtain fuel, meat; they
must take part in building, in clearing
the lines of snow, in repairing roads,
building sheds, grinding flour. We
already have several of these armies.
These armies have already been al-
lotted their tasks."

Duties of Workers

"One has to obtain foodstuffs for the
workmen of the districts in which it
was formerly stationed, and there also
it will cut down wood, cart it to the
railways, and repair engines. Another
will help in the laying down of rail-
way lines for the transport of crude
oil. A third will be used for repairing
agricultural implements and machines,
and in the spring, for taking part in
working the land."

"At the present time among the
working masses there must be the
greatest exactitude and conscientious-
ness, together with responsibility to
the end; there must be the utmost
strictness and severity, both in small
matters and in great. If the most ad-
vanced workmen in the country will
devote all their thoughts, all their will,
and all their revolutionary duty to the
cause of regulating economic affairs,
then I have no doubt that we shall
lead Russia on a new, free road, to
the confounding of our enemies and
the joy of our friends."

BILL ON FIREARMS IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—A bill to
make unlawful the sale of firearms to
persons who are not licensed by the
police authorities to carry such weap-
ons, is before the committee on legal
affairs of the Massachusetts Legisla-
ture. At a hearing on the measure it
was explained that it is now illegal for
a person to carry a revolver unless
licensed to do so but there is no law
for reaching those who sell weapons
to irresponsible parties. The bill was
favored by the district attorney of
Suffolk County.

HIGHWAY MEASURE PASSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—The bill
providing for a complete system of
highways in Kentucky, aggregating
325 miles and involving 54 separate
road projects, has been passed by both
houses of the General Assembly and
now goes to the Governor for his signa-
ture.



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NONPARTISANS MAY TRY FUSION

Political Activities in Idaho Said
to Indicate That the League Is
Taking Steps to Unite With
Democrats to Gain Offices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

BOISE, Idaho—An expectation that
the Nonpartisan League will fuse with
the Democratic Party in Idaho is mak-
ing the foundation on which local
politics is now taking form. Uncer-
tainty as to the advent of the Non-
partisan League in Idaho in politics
this year has been put to rest by the
call of that organization to the elec-
tion of precinct committeemen, and
the declaration, "The battle begins
now. It must continue every day until
after election!"

It is the political reorganization of
the Nonpartisan Party. This is to be
effected by "county groups" for which
the selection of precinct committeemen
has just been made in some
counties of Idaho. The call reads:
"This means that your county league
members expect to take a hand in the
choice not only of your legislative and
state ticket, but will retain \$7 out of
every membership fee for a permanent
county organization to guard the in-
terests of the people by the right se-
lection of county officials."

Immediately upon the publication of
this Nonpartisan call in the news-
papers the Republican state head-
quarters issued copies of it and a word
of warning to Republican precinct
committeemen over the State.

In a statement for The Christian
Science Monitor the Republican state
headquarters said:
"We are endeavoring to determine
if possible what to expect of the league
in the coming campaign. It is our
opinion that it does not intend to form
a separate party organization but to
fuse with the Democrats. This 'group
organ' which is designated in their
call is expected to pave the way for
labor unions, granges, seed growers,
stockmen, and other kindred interests
and Republicans who have been 'in-
dependent in voting' to take the glad
hand which they are offering."

As a result of the elections a year
ago the Nonpartisans now hold the
Democratic machinery in some coun-
ties, having elected Nonpartisans to
Democratic county and precinct com-
mittees. If the Democrats do not wish

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to fuse with the Nonpartisans in the
coming campaign there will be trouble
and confusion in reorganizing their
machinery in some of the counties
where Nonpartisan Democrats hold
positions in the party. This is another
reason given for the belief that the
Democrats will receive the Nonparti-
sans into their fold.

COTTONSEED CAKE SOLVES ELK PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHEYENNE, Wyoming—The prob-
lem of providing for the 40,000 elk
which range in Yellowstone Park and
the Jackson Hole country of Wyoming
has been solved, the Wyoming state
game department believes, by the suc-
cess of an experiment with cottonseed
cake. During the winter months the
elk are driven from the park and the
mountains by snow and there has been
difficulty heretofore in procuring suf-
ficient hay to feed them during such
periods.

A carload of cottonseed cake was
shipped to Jackson Hole by the game
department as an experiment, although
naturalists and other persons familiar
with elk scoffed at the idea that the
wild herds would eat it. The elk how-
ever, not only ate the cake, but were so
anxious to obtain it, once they had
tasted it, that they stampeded to the
feeding grounds whenever wagons
bearing the feed appeared.

Although the cottonseed cake cost
\$111 a ton by the time it was laid down
on the feeding grounds, it is more eco-
nomical than hay, and the state game
department and federal biological sur-
vey propose to establish a large depot
in Jackson Hole next summer, accumu-
lating there supplies of cake to be fed
to the elk herds during emergency
periods.

AGRICULTURE BILL REPORTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Appropriations of approximately
\$31,972,000 for the Agriculture Depart-
ment for the next fiscal year were re-
ported yesterday by the Senate Agri-
culture Committee. The committee
added \$1,722,000 to the amount carried
by the bill as passed by the House.

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THEATERS

Stage and Screen Notes

The recent arrival in New York City
of Señor Juan Martín of Cuba spells
the beginning of a theatrical entente
between the United States and Broad-
way. Martín is the manager and di-
rector of the Teatro Margot in Havana,
and has come to this country for the
express purpose of studying American
productions and determining which of
them are best suited to the Spanish
audience. Señor Martín at once em-
phasized the importance of the new
territory to the American producers
and playwrights. Cubans and Spanish
Americans in general, he said, are
hungry for something in the way of
musical comedy and are particularly
susceptible to such scenic splendors
as are unfolded by the more preten-
tious American revues. He makes the
further suggestion that a New York
company go to Havana for a season
and travel thence to Brazil, Uruguay,
Argentina, Chile and other parts of the
continent. Incidentally we learn that
seats are even more costly in Havana
than in New York, the best places
selling at \$5 to \$6.

A dinner is to be given in New York
City shortly in honor of Benavente.
Though the Spanish dramatist cannot
attend, the function will take on the
importance of an international event,
since representatives of the Spanish-
speaking peoples are to be present.
Following close upon a similar recep-
tion to Blasco Ibáñez, the affair should
impress Americans with the vitality of
contemporary Spanish letters.

Augustus Thomas' drama, "The
Copperhead," has been made into a
strong photo-play by Artcraft Pic-
tures, with Lionel Barrymore in the
same part of Milt Shanks that he
played in the stage version. Mr.
Barrymore's acting of Milt has the
strength of consistently felt emotion.
There are no lapses in Milt's thought
processes because Barrymore honestly
thinks in character all the time. The
result is a characterization that is all
of a piece, a deeply touching study of
the life of a patriot who is forced to

NAVIGATION BEING TAUGHT ON SHORE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Discipline of
the ship has given way to democracy
of the class room in one of the most
unique of winter schools, being con-
ducted now in the Federal Building
here. Sailors, mates, and captains of
the Great Lakes are eagerly seizing
the opportunity presented by the
United States Shipping Board to spend
a winter studying together and pre-
paring themselves for officers' berths
in ocean traffic. Night and day classes
under experienced mariners are con-
ducted and the sailors study naviga-
tion without charge in time that often
in the past was spent in loafing. On
graduation they are assigned to the
coast. The second class is now enroll-
ing. Government officials say that the
response by lake men has been so
pleasing that the classes will be con-
tinued indefinitely.

HAWAIIAN ROADS FAVORED

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Word from
Washington, District of Columbia,
says that Newton D. Baker, Sec-
retary of War, has approved the
recommendations of Maj.-Gen. Charles
G. Morton, commanding the Hawaiian
Department, United States Army
for the expenditure by the fed-
eral government of \$5,000,000 on roads
on the island of Oahu which are con-
sidered as valuable for military pur-
poses.



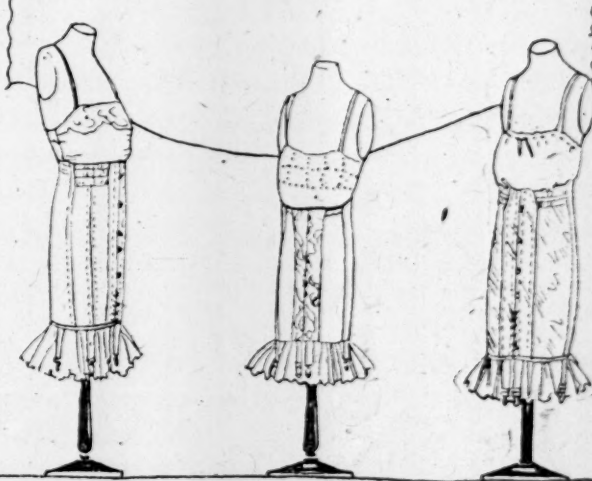
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mate the skill of expert tailors and the
lasting value of their hand-work. The
shape- and style-retaining qualities of
garments made in the old-fashioned
hand-stitched way lends them an indi-
vidual distinction that appeals to the
man who demands the greatest possible
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TRACK ATHLETICS
MORE POPULAR

Yale Looks to Its Middle-Distance Runners for the Greatest Strength in This Sport This Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—There has been a great increase of interest shown in track and field sports at Yale University within the last year. In fact, at the present time, there are more men in this branch of athletics than in any other. The annual indoor meet will be held on March 13, and the spring meet of April 24 will be the first outdoor contest. All men in the university are eligible to compete in these meets. Dual meets with Harvard and Princeton, the relay carnival at the University of Pennsylvania, and the regular Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America championship meet, will comprise the schedule for the year. The freshman team will have contests with the Princeton and Harvard freshmen.

Indications are that Yale's chief strength will be in the middle-distance events, and in the relay. All points won this year at indoor meets have been in this work. The varsity relay team has twice defeated Harvard this year, at the Boston Athletic Association meet on February 7, and at the New York Athletic Club meet on February 21. Capt. E. B. Heffelfinger '20, E. G. Driscoll '20, and H. S. Reed '20 did exceptional work in both of these contests, and at the New York meet T. J. O'Brien '21 did his half in the remarkable time of 1m. 59s., the time for the whole distance being 8m. 14.4s. W. D. Prizer '20 and F. W. Hille '22 are also good men in the middle distances. The brunt of winning the intercollegiate and dual meets will fall upon these contestants.

There has been a marked weakness in the field events, and Coach J. C. Mack has emphasized the need of more material. E. W. Landon '21, intercollegiate champion in the high jump, should be a sure point winner. The most promising pole vaulters are T. P. Gardner '22, W. W. Weber '20S, and H. F. Rogers '21, while R. E. Shelden '21, F. M. Smith '22, and E. F. O'Brien '21 seem to lead the competition in the hurdles. C. R. W. Smith '19S, the veteran sprinter, and H. A. Jones '20 are the best men in the short runs. Captain Heffelfinger will prove to be a worthy opponent to any man in the quarter-mile, and the recent running of H. S. Reed has marked him as one of the best milers in the country. Others who will compete in the longer distances are H. L. Dudley Jr. '20, E. W. Wilcox '21, E. W. Simms '21, and J. F. Lynch '21. Macdonald Hoesley '20S, T. C. Cox Jr. '21, and J. F. Cooper '21 are doing well in the 880-yard run, and the shotput is being taken care of by C. H. Storrs '22, E. D. K. Hamill '20, and R. P. Hudson '21S.

On the freshman team E. A. Jones '23 has shown to advantage in the sprints, while R. E. Jordan '23 and F. H. Crulshank '23 are the most promising weight men. Capt. Thomas Campbell '23, the middle-distance champion, will soon be in condition and is expected to be a strong asset. The complete schedule follows:

April 30-May 1—University of Pennsylvania relay carnival.
May 5—Princeton University at New Haven; 15—Harvard University at Boston; 22—Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America championship meet.

E. S. APPLEBY WINS
THE OPENING GAME

POGGENBURG BILLIARD CUP

Year	Winner	Won	Lost	P.
1917	William Gershel	4	1	800
1918	G. W. Spear	3	0	1000
1919	C. E. White	4	1	800

NEW YORK, New York—F. S. Appleby won the first game of the Poggensburg billiard cup tournament at Brooklyn Monday night, when he defeated C. R. Lewis, 250 to 101. This is a handicap tournament with Class A player having to make 250 points, Class B players 175, and Class C players 115. Appleby is a Class A player, while Lewis is playing in Class C.

Appleby did not show up in his best form, requiring 34 innings to make his total, an average of 7.12-34. He had a high run of 46. Lewis averaged only 5.2-33, and his highest run was one of 17. The match by innings follows:

F. S. Appleby	1	0	0	0	0	7	3	14	0
C. R. Lewis	2	0	0	1	0	4	0	2	0
12	14	4	2	4	4	25	15	run—46.	Innings—34.
C. R. Lewis	0	3	2	2	0	1	0	1	0
2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
2	4	—101.	High run—17.	Innings—33.					

SEATTLE MOVES UP
IN THE LEAGUE STANDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Checking Vancouver to a standstill, Seattle won Monday night's hockey game from the locals by a score of 2 to 0, thereby moving into first place on the Pacific Coast Hockey Association race. Today's game in Seattle will be the deciding one of the series and a win for the Sound City aggregation will place them in the play-off with Vancouver for the title, but a Victoria victory will create a three-cornered tie in the league, necessitating two play-offs to decide the championship. The winning coast team this year will go to Ottawa for the world's title games. Seattle had the advantage throughout Monday's match setting a whirlwind pace from the start. The visitors registered one goal in the first period,

and another in the second sufficient to win the game. Vancouver tried hard in the last period to break through the Seattle defense, but Harry Holmes in goal was unbeatable. Time and again, the Vancouver would break through only to have their efforts brought to a sudden ending by his marvelous work. The summary:

SEATTLE	VANCOUVER
Riley, lw.	Skinner, Taylor
Soyston, c.	Adams, Skinner
Walker, r.	Roberts
Tobin, Murray, fw.	Harris
Rickey, ld.	McDonald, Duncan
Rowe, rd.	Id. Cook
Holmes, g.	Lehman
Score—Seattle 2, Vancouver 0. Goals—Murray, Soyston for Seattle. Time—Three 20m. periods.	

ILLINOIS SWIMMERS
DEFEAT PURDUE 40-28

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Indiana—University of Illinois defeated Purdue University 40 to 28 here Monday night in the first dual swimming meet that Purdue has had in two years, by taking first place in six out of the eight events on the program. The result of the meet was closer than the score would indicate, several of the events being won by inches, and the Purdue team offering strong competition throughout the event.

The Illini started off strong by barely nosing out the Purdue team in the relay race, K. C. Dennett, for the winners, reaching the goal less than a second ahead of F. A. Hamilton, of Purdue. Illinois took first in the 40-yard dash, 200-yard breast stroke, 220-yard dash, plunge for distance and the 150-yard back stroke. F. A. Hamilton and D. R. Haley, for Purdue, came home first in the 100-yard dash, while Hamilton outclassed W. E. Beebe in the fancy diving class. W. B. Nottingham took second place for Purdue in this event. The summary:

40-Yard Dash—Won by A. R. McNally, Illinois, 1m. 55s.; F. A. Hamilton, Purdue, second, 1m. 56s.	100-Yard Dash—Won by F. A. Hamilton, Illinois, 1m. 10s.; D. R. Haley, Purdue, second, 1m. 11s.
150-Yard Dash—Won by F. A. Hamilton, Illinois, 1m. 55s.; D. R. Haley, Purdue, second, 1m. 56s.	200-Yard Dash—Won by W. E. Beebe, Illinois, 2m. 34s.; F. I. Goldsmith, Purdue, second, 2m. 35s.
220-Yard Dash—Won by K. C. Dennett, Illinois, 2m. 53s.; F. A. Hamilton, Purdue, second, 2m. 54s.	100-Yard Breast Stroke—Won by W. E. Beebe, Illinois, 2m. 34s.; F. I. Goldsmith, Purdue, second, 2m. 35s.
150-Yard Breast Stroke—Won by W. E. Beebe, Illinois, 2m. 34s.; F. I. Goldsmith, Purdue, second, 2m. 35s.	40-Yard Plunge—Won by T. P. Christ, Illinois, 55ft. 8in.; F. I. Goldsmith, Purdue, second, 55ft. 8in.; M. C. Cary, Illinois, third, 55ft. 8in.
100-Yard Plunge—Won by T. P. Christ, Illinois, 55ft. 8in.; F. I. Goldsmith, Purdue, second, 55ft. 8in.; M. C. Cary, Illinois, third, 55ft. 8in.	200-Yard Plunge—Won by T. P. Christ, Illinois, 55ft. 8in.; F. I. Goldsmith, Purdue, second, 55ft. 8in.; M. C. Cary, Illinois, third, 55ft. 8in.
100-Yard Relay—Won by University of Illinois (K. C. Dennett, F. P. Stamborg, E. W. Alderson, A. R. McNally). Time—1m. 28s.	60-Foot Plunge—Won by T. P. Christ, Illinois, 55ft. 8in.; F. I. Goldsmith, Purdue, second, 55ft. 8in.; M. C. Cary, Illinois, third, 55ft. 8in.
60-Foot Plunge—Won by T. P. Christ, Illinois, 55ft. 8in.; F. I. Goldsmith, Purdue, second, 55ft. 8in.; M. C. Cary, Illinois, third, 55ft. 8in.	100-Yard Relay—Won by University of Illinois (K. C. Dennett, F. P. Stamborg, E. W. Alderson, A. R. McNally). Time—1m. 28s.

WISCONSIN EASILY
BEATS OHIO STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio—University of Wisconsin easily defeated Ohio State University at basketball here Monday night, 34 to 22. The Badgers guarded well, and shot baskets better than any team which has appeared in Columbus this winter, making good shots from all positions on the floor. The Buckeyes were weak in all departments, especially in guarding. During the first half Ohio State could make only one floor goal. At the end of the period the score stood 18 to 10, J. C. Francis '20 having scored all the Ohio points. During the whole contest Francis made all but four points for his team.

Wisconsin used a five-man defense, and practically eliminated any passing, by Ohio State under the basket. At the same time the Buckeye guarding was loose, and the Badgers had many opportunities to score. During the first half most of their points were made on long shots, but they had possession of the ball most of the time. Ohio State started the second half by scoring three points, and then utterly going to pieces as far as teamwork was concerned. W. O. Taylor '22 was the best scorer for Wisconsin, but missed nine out of 13 free throws, while Francis was making 12 out of 13. F. L. Weston '21 and Capt. H. C. Knapp '20, both played well on the floor, and were accurate in shooting. A. J. Nemecek '20 was the only Ohio State player to do much defensive work. The summary:

WISCONSIN	OHIO STATE
Knapp, lf.	Francis, rf.
Taylor, rf.	Francis, rf.
Zulfer, c.	Slyker, Kennedy
Cesar, Pease, lg.	
Weston, Frogan, Sundt, rg.	Francis, rf.
Score—University of Wisconsin 34, Ohio State University 22. Goals from floor—Taylor 5, Knapp 4, Weston 3, Zulfer 2, Cesar for Wisconsin; Francis 3, Greenup, Slyker for Ohio State. Goals from foul—Taylor 4 for Wisconsin; Francis 12 for Ohio State. Referee—Justin Molony. Umpire—Earl Prugh. Time—Two 20m. periods.	

SHEPHERD HEADS IOWA FIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—H. L. Shepherd '21 of Council Bluffs, Iowa, was elected captain of the 1921 Iowa State College basketball team by varsity members of the squad here yesterday. Shepherd was an All-Missouri Valley Conference forward last year.

ARTHURS NAMED CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Oregon—E. C. Arthurs, class of '21, was elected captain of the Oregon Agricultural College basketball team today. This is his second year on the varsity team. He has played both guard and forward.

TO NAME CHAMPION
BASKETBALL FIVE

Teams From All Over the United States Arrive at Atlanta, Georgia, for the Championships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Georgia—Basketball teams representing every section of the United States are here for the start of the annual championship tournament of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, which gets under way today at the Atlanta City Auditorium. Preliminary rounds will be played off today and tomorrow, and the national title for 1920 will be decided Saturday night.

Sixteen teams have entered and about 125 players, including numerous stars at cage work, are lined up for the opening round of games. The official program calls for 16 games, to be played during the four days of the tournament. The team which goes without defeat will be declared national title holder for the current year. Two teams that won the national title in previous tournaments, the Los Angeles Athletic Club of Los Angeles, California, winners in 1919, and the University of Utah of Salt Lake City, Utah, which took the title in 1916 and ran second in 1919, are among the quietest entered.

From the middle west comes the powerful five of the Kansas City (Missouri) Athletic Club, who have swept everything before them in two years, while the central association of the Amateur Athletic Union has entered the winners of their annual tournament played last week at Chicago, namely, the Northern Paper Mills five of Green Bay, Wisconsin, and the Union Club of Belvidere, Illinois.

The east is represented by three strong teams, New York University, Rutgers College, and the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, New York. Early in the year New York defeated Rutgers, which later defeated Princeton University; and rivalry between the two teams is exceptionally keen. Southern basketball enthusiasts are pinning their faith on the Atlanta Athletic Club five, champions of the section, and a host to visiting teams.

The complete list of entries and the way in which they are paired for today's opening round is as follows:

Kansas City Athletic Club vs. Spartanburg, South Carolina, Y. M. C. A.	Northern Paper Mills vs. Crescent Athletic Club.
Los Angeles Athletic Club vs. K. & I. T. of Louisville, Kentucky.	New York University vs. Houston, Texas, Triangles.
University of Utah vs. Charlotte, North Carolina, Y. M. C. A.	University of Georgia vs. Rutgers College.
University of Tennessee vs. Atlanta Athletic Club.	Young Men's Order of Detroit, Michigan, vs. Union Club.

WASHINGTON STATE
DIVIDES ITS SERIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Washington—The University of Washington broke even with the State College of Washington in two fast basketball games, Friday and Saturday evenings in the Varsity Gymnasium. State led with a score of 23 to 23 in the first game, but Washington, playing their last and best game Saturday night, came back with a victory by a score of 29 to 15. Washington won second place in the Pacific Coast Conference standing. When Washington appeared on the floor for the second game Saturday evening, 3000 students broke into prolonged cheering, which lasted for 10 minutes; and when L. S. Nicholson '22 started a series of accurate long-range shots, pandemonium broke loose, and the game was held up until order was restored. E. W. Copeland '20, for Washington State, played a fine game, and Nicholson starred for the home team. The summaries:

FIRST GAME	WASHINGTON STATE
Rockey, lf.	Statz, rf.
Moss, rf.	Statz, rf.
Gillis, c.	Statz, rf.
Copeland, lf.	Statz, rf.
Melvor, rg.	Statz, rf.
Score—State College of Washington 23, University of Washington 23. Goals from floor—Moss 4, Rockey 3, Melvor 2, Gillis, Copeland for Washington State; Munson 5, Sohns 3, Statz for Washington. Goals from foul—Moss 7 for Washington State; Cook 7 for Washington. Referee—A. C. Woodward, Tacoma. Time—Two 20m. periods.	

SECOND GAME	WASHINGTON STATE
Munson, lf.	Melvor, rf.
Nicholson, rf.	Melvor, rf.
Jamieson, c.	Gillis, c.
Cook, lg.	Statz, rf.
Score—University of Washington 29, State College of Washington 15. Goals from floor—Nicholson 5, Munson 3 for Washington; Copeland 3, Gillis, Moss for Washington State. Goals from foul—Cook 4 for Washington; Statz 3, McDonald, Hammer, Enke for Minnesota. Goals from foul—Karpus 4 for Michigan; McDonald 3, Arntson for Minnesota. Referee—Frank Hirsch, Tacoma. Time—Two 20m. periods.	

BRILLIANT MATCH
WON BY W. C. HAGEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Giving a wonderful exhibition of uphill playing, W. C. Hagen of Detroit, Michigan, United States open champion, defeated J. M. Barnes of St. Louis, Missouri, western open golf champion, in their match here Sunday by 1 up in 37 holes. There was a good-sized gallery watched the match and it was treated to some of the most interesting golf ever seen in the South.

The two famous professionals played 18 holes in the morning and 19 in the afternoon. The completion of the morning round found them all



A scrum breaking up in match between Royal Navy and Royal Air Force

BLACKHEATH BEATS
ARMY AT FOOTBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Blackheath beat the Army in a rugby football game on February 7 by 21 points to 3. Eight international players figured in the winning side. The London Scottish, although without C. M. Usher, the Scottish international captain, and J. H. Bruce-Lockhart, who was reserve for Scotland, beat Oxford University by 2 placed goals, 3 dropped goals, and 2 tries, 28 points, to 1 goal and 2 tries, 11 points. It was one of the best performances of the season accomplished by the winners who, although showing good form in the forward line, had yet been beaten for speed by the visitors, who led at half-time by 11 points to 4. In the second half, however, the Scottish changed their tactics from the defensive to the offensive and, persistently attacking, forced the varsity defense to break down, after which the homesters scored rapidly.

Cambridge University defeated Richmond by 3 goals and 3 tries, 24 points, to 1 goal, 5 points, after a game which was moderate in the first half and of a very scrambling nature in the second. The Royal Air Force, who possess a big and heavy pack of forwards, met about as good a fifteen as the Royal Navy could put into the field, at Queen's Club, the sailors' side including W. J. A. Davies, the international, at stand-off. The Navy won by 1 penalty goal and 3 tries, 12 points, to 1 try, 3 points.

Amongst the more interesting of the other matches Northampton, at home, beat Harlequins by 22 points to 13; Newport defeated Bristol by 6 points to 3; Gloucester defeated Cheltenham by 10 points to 0; Leicester, one of the three best club-teams in England, defeated Moseley by 22 points to 6; Llanelli defeated Neath by 12 points to 3; Bath defeated Pontypool by 3 points to 0; Guy's Hospital defeated London Welsh by 14 points to 0; and Birkenhead Park defeated Manchester by 11 points to 8.

A. J. Karpus '21 and R. J. Dunne '22 helped greatly in the Wolverine victory. Each contributed four floor goals. Karpus distinguished himself also by his splendid dribbling, and would probably have counted more goals, had not Minnesota guarded him very close in the final half. N. A. Arntson '23 shouldered the bulk of Minnesota's scoring by completing three floor goals and one fowl throw. The Maize and Blue fans were somewhat disappointed by the fact that Minnesota's best forward, A. C. Oss '22, who played such brilliant football here last fall, did not make this trip. Michigan has a splendid chance to crawl up from her present position near the bottom of the conference standing.

The summary:

MICHIGAN	MINNESOTA
Rea, Weiss, lf.	Rea, Weiss, lf.
Karpus, rf.	Rea, Weiss, lf.
Dunne, Henderson, c.	Rea, Weiss, lf.
Williams, lg.	Rea, Weiss, lf.
Wilson, rg.	Rea, Weiss, lf.
Score—University of Michigan 20, University of Minnesota 16. Goals from floor—Karpus 4, Dunne 4, Rea 2, Williams 2, Weiss for Michigan; Arntson 3, McDonald, Hammer, Enke for Minnesota. Goals from foul—Karpus 4 for Michigan; McDonald 3, Arntson for Minnesota. Referee—Frank Hirsch, Tacoma. Time—Two 20m. periods.	

CANADA NET MEN CHALLENGE

SYDNEY, New South Wales (Monday)—The challenge committee of the Lawn Tennis Association today received a delayed cablegram asking that Canada be listed with this year's challengers for the Davis cup, the chief tennis trophy of the world. As the date for accepting challenges has already passed, the committee is considering the situation. Up to the expiration of the time for challenging the only challenges received have been from Great Britain, the United States, South Africa, and Holland.

CHICAGO FIVE CHALLENGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois—University of Chicago has received a challenge from University of Pennsylvania to a post-season series of basketball games to determine the national collegiate championship. H. O. Page, coach of the Maroon team, stated Monday that announcement as to whether Chicago will accept will be made today or tomorrow. Chicago won the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association championship, while Pennsylvania won the Intercollegiate Athletic Association title in the east.

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ARMY AT FOOTBALL

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OTTAWA CLOSES
ITS LOCAL SEASON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Ottawa champions wound up the local schedule in the National Hockey League series Monday night by defeating Quebec by a score of 11 to 6. The game was one of the best exhibitions of the season and, while Ottawa won by a good margin, it appeared for a time that the Quebecers would pull out a lead. For a time in the third period Quebec coming from behind in brilliant style secured the lead and looked like winners. Ottawa took a brace in the last stages, however, and finally won out.

The victory was Ottawa's ninth straight on the second half of the championship race and their nineteenth win since the beginning of the season. If they defeat Quebec at the ancient capital today, they will have accomplished the remarkable record of 20 wins and four defeats. The summary:

OTTAWA	QUEBEC
Denny, lf.	Carney
Nighbor, c.	Malone
Darragh, rg.	McDonald
Gerard, cp.	McCarthy
Boucher, p.	McCarthy
Benedict, g.	Mummary
Score—Ottawa 11, Quebec 6. Goals—Nighbor 3, Gerard 3, Denny 3, Boucher, Darragh for Ottawa; Malone 2, McCarthy 2, Carpenter, Ritchie for Quebec. Referee—Harvey Pulford. Time—Three 20m. periods.	

IRISH HOCKEY TEAM
TO MEET SCOTLAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Ireland plays her second international hockey game of the present season against Scotland Saturday on a Scottish ground. If there are no changes in goal, E. M. Dillon will figure in that position. He is a tall, sinewy, athletic individual, cool and resourceful, and has been tested both in international and interprovincial games. He has lost none of his pre-war skill and cleverness, and is a tower of strength between the posts. Should he be unable to turn out, Ireland has in Gillman

feat. A total of 36 goals was registered, and the chief goal-scorers were Rangers and Patrick Thistle, who took 5 goals each from their opponents, Arbroath and East Fife, respectively, without losing any.

Chief interest centered in the game between Celtic and Dundee, for on the previous Saturday, in a league match, Dundee had taken full points from the Glasgow team; and it was a question whether they would be able to repeat the success in what, to the Celtic at any rate, was a most important fixture. As it turned out, Celtic were winners by 3 goals to 1. The game was an extremely keen one. Almost at the start, and before the teams had settled to work, Celtic scored. J. McMenemy, from a free kick, headed the ball to A. McLean, who, without apparent difficulty, placed it in the net. This goal had a powerful effect on both sides, and such tackling followed as has seldom been witnessed on a football field. In this respect the Dundee half-back trio were especially prominent. Having secured the lead Celtic at once put up a defense like a stone wall. Only on a very few occasions were the Dundee forwards able to penetrate it. A. McNair and P. Dodds always being alert and confident. Both of these backs gave a very fine display as did the halfbacks in front of them. W. Cringan, the Celtic center-half, was without doubt superior in defense to any other on the field. In the second period T. B. McNally scored twice for Celtic, and J. McLaughlin once for Dundee. On the form shown in this game Celtic should be able to make a bold bid for the cup.

The surprise of the day was given by the victory of Armadale over Hibernians, by 1 to 0. This is the second league team Armadale have accounted for, the first being Clyde, who went down before them in the first round, also by 1 to 0. Armadale scored the only goal in the first half of the game, and although Hibernians had much more of the play throughout than the home team they were unable to register a single point against the plucky provincials. Besides Dundee and Hibernians, St. Mirren, Paisley, and Falkirk found themselves at the end of the play out of the running for the Scottish cup. In their tie with United St. Mirren were defeated 1 to 2 in a game which was characterized by great determination on both sides. The teams had a goal each to their credit at the interval, but Ayr United scored the only goal in the second half, and it gave them the victory. Heart of Midlothian were the better side against Falkirk; and their 2-to-0 win does not exaggerate the difference between them.

The game between Queens Park and Vale of Leithen was an interesting one from start to finish, a game played skillfully and without undue forcefulness. Queens Park, most of the time, could take no liberties with their guests at Hampden Park, who showed good combination, but lacked the experience which Queens Park possessed to take advantage of the openings for scoring as they were presented. The fact that the home team won by only 3 to 0 showed how pluckily they were held. Both Greenock Morton and Raith Rovers found themselves up against more difficult tasks than they had anticipated in their ties with St. Johnstone, Perth, and East Stirlingshire. Indeed, in their game with St. Johnstone, Morton were a goal down with the game half through. They equalized, however, and saved the situation for a successful replay at Greenock. Third Lanark had by no means a walk-over against Vale of Leven, winning only by 2 to 1. In the first half the Vale of Leven were distinctly the superior team all round, and especially in the attack. Third Lanark improved greatly as the game went on, but were up against a strong defense, and had considerable difficulty in securing the winning goal.



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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

New York, March 8, 1920.

A recently received document from a lecture agency asking him to submit his plans for 1920-21, his new subjects, and the dates when it will be convenient for him to tour the East, the Middle West, and the South. He purred, patted his back (metaphorically); then, obligatorily himself for the moment, he reflected on the extraordinary generosity of the American public to English authors and lecturers. They come in troops; they lecture, they spread themselves over the literary pages of American journals; then they go home worn out but wistful to return. Why do not American authors and lecturers visit England more? Stay! Perhaps the tide has turned. Nicholas Vachel Lindsay goes to England soon to lecture and to declaim his verses. He should have a great reception. And others should follow him. Mr. Pond should open a bureau in London. A common speech, a common literature is our great bond; and men of letters, loving their language, proclaiming their ideals, can do more than most people to promote brotherly relations. John Drinkwater, in all his speeches, always struck the right note.

I CAN see Horace Howard Furness of Philadelphia as a welcome lecturer in Universities and Public Schools in England. He is the best man in the world to talk of that amazing work, that monumental edifice of Shakespearean lore, and dramatic history—the Varrum Shakespeare. A co-worker with his father on this colossal task, he is now editing the historical plays, and has just issued "King John," which is a library in itself. Many students of literature would be deeply interested to hear how this great work was begun, and how it is being carried on.

EVEN George Bernard Shaw. For he knows a hawk from a heronshaw. By the Mr. Shaw in a recent trenchant review of Dean Inge's "Outspoken Essays," a book that should be on every library shelf, has this characteristically Shavian passage: "If you do not read these outspoken essays of his, you will be as hopelessly out of the movement as if you had not read my latest preface, or Mr. Chesterton's book on Ireland, or Mr. Wells' 'Joan and Peter' or 'The Undying Fire.' Mr. Shaw also calls Dean Inge (he is Dean of St. Paul's and by the half-penny press has been christened 'The Gloomy Dean') 'our most extraordinary writer, and in some very vital aspects our most extraordinary man.'"

SHOULD authors revise the text of their books for a collected edition? I cannot imagine Dean Inge or Mr. Bernard Shaw doing so, but I well remember what an agony it was to study the alterations that George Meredith made in the Constable edition of his novels. And now here is J. M. Barrie spelling the end of "The Admirable Crichton" for the revival in London, of that wise and delightful play. He brings it "up to date." For this Mr. A. B. Wakley justly lashes him. "This is not only an historical crime, but worse—an artistic blunder. The author 'hedges'—'hedges' against his own old irony—that perfect thing." I was complaining the other day of the Movie Man botching "The Admirable Crichton," but when Barrie himself does it what are we to do, or say?

W. S. GILBERT was a martinet in this matter. When an actor attempted to alter the text his anger was Olympian. But now—Ever since that witty and delightful satire on melodrama—"Ruddigore"—was revived at the Park Theatre, New York, there have been letters and articles in the New York papers on certain changes in the Gilbertian text. I went to see it the other night. I found that "Yonkers" had been substituted for "Basingstoke." I nearly cried.

THERE has been discussion in this journal, and elsewhere, on the Lincoln tribute to Washington, supposed to have been uttered by him in Springfield, Illinois, 78 years ago. It seemed to me on reading it that this passage had not the true Lincoln ring, that its rhetorical extravagance was unlike Lincoln. I said so at a Lincoln celebration, and afterward an unknown man came up to me and said: "It was written by Thomas Bailey Aldrich." Can any reader throw any light on this curious statement by the unknown man? When a reported Velasquez is less than perfect, we ascribe it to somebody else, say Mazon, his son-in-law. When a reported statement of Lincoln's is less than perfect, we ascribe it to—somebody else, say Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

LINCOLN's name is, of course, included in the list of "Representative Americans," the subject of the lectures at the Sorbonne, Paris, to be given by Prof. Woodbridge Riley of Vassar College. But why is Emerson omitted? Those chosen are Franklin, Jefferson, Walt Whitman, Lincoln, Roosevelt and William James.

A CORRESPONDENT who has been reading Max Beerbohm's "Seven Men" complains that he has carefully counted the list and can only find six. Ha, ha! I expected that. The seventh man is, of course, Max Beerbohm himself. It is implicit on every page of this delightful book.

HOW seriously the editors of The New Republic take themselves. Here is one of them, Mr. Charles Merz, writing solemnly to that journal, to announce that he disagrees with the editorial of January 21 and February 4. Yet the sun continues to shine, and the ocean to roll.

ROCKWELL KENT the artist, one of the most promising of the younger men, painter of that remarkable picture "Winter" at the Metropolitan Museum, has joined the ranks of the painter-writers. With his nine-

year-old son, he spent a winter on an unpeopled Alaskan island, drawing, painting, and writing. These "quiet adventures" have been recorded in a book illustrated and written by himself. The shining example of a painter-writer is Fromentin. His writing was better than his painting.

OXFORD is true to her venerable colors. The new professor of poetry is Prof. W. P. Ker, a keen scholar, a learned critic, a Fellow of All Souls, and professor of English literature at University College, London. He is author of "Epic and Romance," and "Essays on Medieval Literature," books that every honest Bookman places on his shelves, meaning to read them some day. I had hoped that the new professor of poetry at Oxford would have been a poet, say Maurice Hewlett, or Laurence Binyon, or a war poet, say Siegfried Sassoon. The undergraduates who have been soldiers are more restless, and more eager for a newer note than the former students.

I WONDER if I shall ever put among the new books I should like to read the marvel story by Col. T. E. Lawrence, the young Oxford graduate, familiarly known as "the uncrowned King of Arabia." He it was who raised a force of 20,000 Arabs, and helped Allenby to beat the Turco-German armies, and free Jerusalem. He wrote the story of his adventures. Then he lost it. He left it in a Great Western Railway carriage. It is said that, if it is not found, he will do as Carlyle did, when the maid lighted the fire with the manuscript of his "French Revolution."

MEANWHILE, while waiting for Colonel Lawrence's amazing life story, I should like to read: "The Battle of Jutland." By Commander Bellairs.

Because Commander Bellairs is an authority, and holds courteous but strong views that "The Battle of Jutland" should have ended differently. This book answers Lord Jellicoe's volume published a year ago.

"Modes and Morals." By Katharine F. Gerould. Because Mrs. Gerould is a vigorous essayist and speaks her mind freely and acidly. The essay called "British Novelists, Ltd." should call forth strong rejoinders. Perhaps not. The best way to circumvent an attack is to pretend that it has not been delivered. Brief Rabbit knew the way.

THE Book of Modern British Verse. Edited by W. S. Braithwaite. Because this anthology aims at presenting to American readers the character of contemporary British verse, in the period which has definitely assumed the name of "Georgian." Many favorites will be found here, and some newcomers.

A VIEW MEANT TO BE NEUTRAL

An Irishman Looks at His World. By George A. Birmingham. London, New York and Toronto: Hodder & Stoughton, 6s. net.

In this book Mr. Birmingham has laid aside the motley and written in the spirit of a sincere inquirer, anxious about the future of his country. The skill of the novelist has been turned to excellent account in his picture of the distracted Ireland and the present day, with its political and religious irreconcilabilities. The humorist has been sunk in the historian, and one's only regret is that so acute and dispassionate an onlooker is unable to offer any practical suggestions for the solutions of Ireland's problems. The writer is full of sympathy and reveals a fine impartiality in the treatment of those fundamental divisions which separate his countrymen into two hostile camps, but he has no panacea for effecting a reconciliation. He states the views of both sides with an understanding of the motives and convictions which actuate Nationalist and Unionist, Roman Catholic and Protestant, but ranges himself outside the lists of controversy, and says with Mercurio, "A plague of both your houses."

The chief value in Mr. Birmingham's survey lies in those chapters which treat of the "Old" and "New" parties in Irish politics, and of religion and culture in that country. Few Englishmen realize that stability is the great factor in Irish politics, and that the great turnover from Home Rule to Sinn Féin at the last general election was an evidence of this elsewhere unexampled stability in political allegiance. The old Nationalists remained Nationalists, but they placed the Gaelic League, with its republican ideal, before them as their political goal, and thereby annihilated the Irish Home Rule party. It was a startling change, but the old stability remained; the Nationalists still elected Nationalists, and the Unionists Unionists, with no ebb and flow in the constituencies or loss and gain in the respective parties.

His chapters on Irish culture are very significant. He thinks the literary revival of the Gaelic League is more patriotic than artistic; perhaps one might say, even more artificial than sincere. Full recognition is made of the claims of the Irish poets and writers who wrote when Gaelic was a living language; but, since Gaelic has become a forgotten and despised tongue, except among the most ignorant of the peasantry, Mr. Birmingham has nothing but ridicule for the efforts to revive it in the present day. In this he is not singular. Mr. St. J. G. Irvine and other Irish writers share his view, and think that the Gaelic League was founded by unscrupulous politicians who wish to make Ireland the victim of an entirely useless language and a country in which the natives dare not open their mouth for fear of putting their foot in it.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

The Economic Consequences of the Peace. By John Maynard Keynes. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd. New York: Harcourt, Brace, and Howe. \$2.50.

From the start, the reader gets a good impression of "The Economic Consequences of the Peace," because of the firm and vital fluency of the author's style. By good writing, Mr. Keynes inveigles one on, through long chapters and many pages of statistics. To the average reader, who may hitherto have shied away from books on economics, it is as if the writer were saying: "Come on; you really can read your way through, and have some buoyancy left at the end, if you only try." That is doubtless why the book has so speedily become a best seller, both in England and in America. To be popular, any volume must be at least readable in one way or another. And certainly the lucid presentation of even one point of view from which to regard the tempest-tossed Peace Treaty is a triumph, whether or not one is finally persuaded to accept that point of view as his own. One pleasantly surprised by finding his attention held all the way through serious pages may almost be influenced into believing what they present.

All this is not to say, however, that there is anything particularly remarkable about Mr. Keynes' literary style. He has simply reasoned out his thesis and stated it, with some animated comment, for the benefit of the general reader. And from the beginning, he has rather skillfully introduced certain descriptive passages that are intended, by their local color, to lead on whoever may have picked up the book. It is a book, indeed, that manifests a certain mature youthfulness, if one may verge on a paradox. In all its trenchant criticism. With his fresh fearlessness of manner, the author manages to make the most of his reactions against the Treaty in its present form. Such reactions, of course, the many are eager to understand.

As a sample of the descriptive passages, take the picture of Clemenceau: "At the Council of Four he wore a square-tailed coat of very good, thick black broadcloth, and on his hands, which were never uncovered, gray suede gloves; his boots were of thick black leather, very good, but of a country style, and sometimes fastened in front, curiously, by a buckle instead of laces. . . . He spoke seldom, leaving the initial statement of the French case to his ministers or officers; he closed his eyes often, and sat back in his chair with an impassive face of parchment, his gray-gloved hands clasped in front of him. A short sentence, decisive or cynical, was generally sufficient, a question, an unqualified abandonment of his minister, whose face would not be saved, or a display of obstinacy reinforced by a few words in a piquantly delivered English." Thus we see how even a deft economist can sketch a portrait with a few lines if he wants to.

A footnote tells us that Clemenceau "alone amongst the Four could speak and understand both languages. Orlando knowing only French, and the Prime Minister and President only English; and it is of historical importance that Orlando and the President had no direct means of communication." Hence it was that "Not infrequently Mr. Lloyd George, after delivering a speech in English, would, during the period of its interpretation into French, cross the hearthrug to the President to reinforce his case by some ad hominem argument in private conversation, or to sound the ground for a compromise—and this would sometimes be the signal for a general upheaval and disorder. The President's advisers would press round him, a moment later the British experts would dribble across to learn the result or see that all was well, and next the French would be there, a little suspicious lest the others were arranging something behind them, until all the room were on their feet and conversation was general in both languages. My last and most vivid impression is of such a scene—the President and the Prime Minister as the center of a surging mob and a babel of sound, a welter of eager, impromptu compromises and counter-compromises, all sound and fury signifying nothing, on what was an unreal question anyhow, the great issues of the morning's meeting forgotten and neglected; and Clemenceau, silent aloof on the outskirts, for nothing which touched the security of France was forward-throned, in his gray gloves, on the brocade chair, . . . surveying the scene with a cynical and almost impish air; and when at last silence was restored, and the company had returned to their places, it was to discover that he had disappeared."

One point that stands out through the whole book is that Clemenceau got what he wanted for France, and was not much concerned about the rest. Sympathetically enough, Mr. Keynes gives this as one of the main factors in the numerous compromises, particularly in President Wilson's gradually forced relinquishment of some positions that he has previously cherished most. There is a thoroughly moving analysis of President Wilson's characteristics, a keen interpretation of the way in which he came through all the bartering and subsidizing, still sure in the end that he had been true to his ideals. For this explanation of treaty-making, as practiced in A. D. 1919, the book may be wholesome reading for those Americans who have complacently continued in the old-fashioned spread-eagle way of thinking. Isolation, no matter how splendid it might seem, could not, of course, at America to cope with intricacies of

old-world diplomacy. Even those who are proud that it could not might feel inclined, however, after reading Mr. Keynes' book, to reason out some way in which a nation may both do its work in the world and overcome diplomatic chicaneries.

Certainly boundless alertness was essential, and is still essential, at this intense period in mundane history. Mr. Keynes feels that this necessary alertness was not attained or even approximated. To him, that is the tragedy of the Treaty as it stands. As an economist he believes that the basis of economics was almost utterly overwhelmed by "the weaving of that web of sophistry and Jesuitical exegesis that was finally to clothe with insincerity the language and substance of the whole Treaty." He cites examples of language that he considers deliberately intended to confuse. Then after three brilliant preliminary chapters he settles down to his statistics.

Nobody can deny that he makes out a most interesting case. Yet figures are, after all, dangerous things. And nobody, surely, can nod his head approvingly all the way through this book, to come at the end and endorse its reasoning. Probably Mr. Keynes himself would not have one do so. The student of the Treaty may take this vigorous presentation of one point of view, compare it with such other information and analyses as he may pick out of the huge mass of material already published, and form his own conclusions. One's conclusion may be that perhaps, the Treaty is as good as was possible in the circumstances, or that it deserves immediate modifications. In any case, this apologia of one who resigned as official representative of the British Treasury at the Peace Conference, on June 7, 1919, because he had given up hope of any substantial modification in the draft terms of peace, will be important to consider.

In detail Mr. Keynes discusses the terms of reparation laid down for Germany. Full reparation, as contemplated by the Treaty, he feels would mean at least the complete ownership of Germany by the rest of the world. To him, the crushing of Germany involves such a subjection of Germany as would be inevitably fatal to the victorious nations. He reaches "the final conclusion that, including all methods of payment—immediately transferable wealth, ceded property, and an annual tribute—£2,000,000,000 is a safe maximum figure of Germany's capacity to pay." The demand of the victors, however, seems to be for some three or four times that immense amount.

"It is an extraordinary fact," he says, "that the fundamental economic problem of a Europe starving and disintegrating before their eyes, was the one question in which it was impossible to arouse the interest of the Four. Reparation was their main excursion into the economic field, and they settled it as a problem of theory, of politics, of electoral chicane, from every point of view except that of the economic future of the states whose destiny they were handling." The very enthusiasm with which he states his objections and his remedies is one factor which makes his reasoning comparatively easy to follow, for all the rather overpowering statistics.

Remedies he does indeed offer. The purpose of his book is not altogether destructive criticism. The three great changes which he considers necessary for the economic life of Europe have to do with reparation, coal and iron, and tariffs. He proposes that the demands for reparation be lessened so as to come within what Germany can actually pay, that the Treaty clauses relating directly or indirectly to coal be modified, and provision for an exchange of iron ore be made so as to permit Germany's industry to continue, and that a free trade union be formed under the auspices of the League of Nations. He also urges a cancellation of inter-allied indebtedness, and the need for an international loan. As to these points, his work is simply a contribution to what he considers the necessary radical change in public opinion that must come about before an actual peace-basis can be attained.

In its latter half, the book becomes much more matter of fact than it was at the start. Possibly he felt that, by the time the reader had got that far, he would be ready for sheer solid reading without any merely literary coaxing. The utmost of pessimism vies toward the end with a few ebullencies of feeling and manner. "The bankruptcy and decay of Europe," we are told, for instance, "if we allow it to proceed, will affect every one in the long run, but perhaps not in a way that is striking or immediate." Then comes, however, one paragraph that may be called optimistic. "This has one fortunate side. We may still have time to reconsider our courses and to view the world with new eyes. For the immediate future events are taking charge, and the near destiny of Europe is no longer in the hands of any man. The events of the coming year will not be shaped by the deliberate acts of statesmen, but by the hidden currents, flowing continually beneath the surface of political history, of which no one can predict the outcome. In one way only can we influence these hidden currents—by setting in motion those forces of instruction and imagination which change opinion. The cherishing of truth, the unveiling of illusion, the dissipation of hate, the enlargement and instruction of men's hearts and minds, must be the means." After reading a book like this, one can hope fervently that, as many of the predictions on the course of the war, the irresistibility of Germany, the strength of Russia, or a hundred other things, were later proved erroneous, so the direst forebodings of those who consider themselves seers today may be finally counteracted. The average man, though he may not see the way through, though he may

not quite agree that Mr. Keynes sees steps on the way through, will be sure that there is a way. Much of the propulsion along the way, Mr. Keynes believes must come from America. Because America was relatively less touched by the war than the other nations, he feels that America must be continually magnanimous in sacrifices. In the passages where he pleads this, the reader will find much for thought and discussion. The whole book, in fact, is entitled, at least for the present, to the audience that it has obtained. "My purpose in this book," the author declares, "is to show that the Carthaginian peace is not practically right or possible." This purpose, even the reader who most strongly disagrees, is bound to respect.

A CAUSERIE

When Thackeray and Dickens are being compared, and this happens pretty often, we are reminded of the great French critic who has said that every romance if taken in the right way is an autobiography, and that no more can there be objective criticism than there is objective art. He says that all who fancy that they put anything but themselves into their work are the victims of the most mistaken of philosophies. Since June, 1914, the word "objective" has been a good deal battered in its constant use by German statesmen and writers, but the word is the proper one in this place, even though it be a little "artificial," as the special pleader would say. (You remember, no doubt, the spectacle of men in the Reichstag holding on to "objective" views and "objective" policies in the face of raging hell?) The French critic says that it is virtually impossible to separate the writer from the book, the incidents or ideas in it from the author's experiences, thoughts, and sympathies. Perhaps we should like to know what he means by autobiography before we finally accepted this as a fixed and indubitable rule. Whether we do or not, this we perceive, that whenever Thackeray's and Dickens' books are compared, the men are, too, and sometimes the results are not always of the happiest. We wish that we could be a little "objective" and continue to contrast Dickens' untrammelled taste in waistcoats with the fact that Thackeray was always well turned out and liked the hues of good form, indeed "matching into" Pall Mall as one color does another. Thackeray wrote a certain sort of prose just as instinctively as he wore gray trousers; Dickens did nothing of the sort; he blessed the world with Mr. Pickwick, who, by the way, was very much indeed of a gentleman; he made us love Captain Cuttle, and he regarded the process of his own habitation as a great and radiant bean-feast. Yes, we realize that we are agreeing with what the French critic said, reader.

Another great French man of letters gives us food for thought and this time on the specific subject of Thackeray's work and so of his character. Taine, in 1857, first published his essay on Thackeray and it would be a great oversight if not ungrateful not to acknowledge that passages in it are really funny. At the same time, it would be fair neither to Thackeray nor Taine to take the essay too seriously. At that time, the French were much less well acquainted with the English than they are today; institutions and opinions survived in England that are now forgone; in the days of wireless telegraphy it is hard to believe that in the late fifties there still walked the earth a bishop in a powdered wig; Waterloo was of the day before yesterday and the Tuileries were standing. Above all and in much respect to a great man of letters, we do not think that Taine knew quite as much of the English as he fancied. It is impossible to give much weight to criticism that is found with that wonderful passage wherein Taine depicts the velvet cushion on which reposes a royally gilt Bible in an English club. He was handicapped by not being one of a people that held the Bible to be a great classic of the national language, and he was without the instinct that would have shown another man how impossible was such a picture. It was a case of hopeless misadjustment of the facts. His real quarrel with Thackeray that he moralized too much and that he dwelt too long on what is unpleasant and depressing, has much weight. As many have pointed out, Thackeray knew how to paint gentleness and Dickens' knowledge, in that domain seems pretty uncertain, while not as many have pointed out that both men must have known of this difference and it did not help matters. After all has been said and done, what are you going to substitute for the gentleman? It is a not impertinent question and it is a practical.

The other day we read a very clever article on "The Gentleman" and from it we gained the impression that the gentleman was a sort of antediluvian that was little good to himself or to the world and was happily fast becoming extinct. In fact, we rather prepared ourselves to see a world improved and gentlemanless, wherein the lion, having apologized for not being a jackal, would lie down with the sheep and together in the clear and lightless radiance of a statutory sun they would read political economy together. And yet the world without the gentleman would find itself but a cornerless plain and men would miss a quality and strength; he is often a man of a very modest economy while making much of truthfulness and some sense of humor. Walter Bagehot said acutely that the essence of Toryism was enjoyment and in this sense Thackeray was a Tory; he enjoyed some things very much, for this sad man's life had many graceful contours and he was honest enough to say so. When the Tories have vanished over the horizon and the Gentleman is found only in museums, will not the countless enjoyment alone carry with it some of Toryism's peculiar traits?

OUR POETS

Laurence Binyon

The war has found Mr. Binyon. His "Hymn to the Fallen" sets the seal upon his "Auguries" and "Anvil" and "England." The "Winnowing Fan" and the fields of France have inspired and quickened a Muse that was always tending toward the frigid and the academic. Even the "London Violations" left one cold. But the war and the sufferings of France and Belgium and the death-defying heroism of Nurse Cavell have kindled an emotional warmth in Mr. Binyon that transmutes much of his latest verse. Qualities of thought and high seriousness were always present in his poems, but too little of lyrical sensibility, nothing whatever of romantic rapture, and a great deal of Wordsworthian "emotion recollected in tranquillity." Mr. Binyon's war-poems may not satisfy the former service man as well as those of Mr. Patrick McGill; they lack the bite and sting, but they bid fair to constitute the best permanent poetic record of the great struggle in the field of literature, and they are the record of a man who saw and felt what he describes.

Among the poets of the younger choir, Mr. Yeats and Mr. Davies, and Mr. Squire, and the author of the "Shropshire Lad" have the true lyric quality. Mr. Binyon's verses do not sing themselves into the heart and memory. He is not really of the Romantic school, though a poetic descendant of Wordsworth. He leans more to the classical school, as did Landor, that other hybrid of the Romantic school, and has special filial relations with Matthew Arnold and Mr. Bridges. Indeed, it is to be regretted that he allows himself to be too much influenced by the metrical laws and usages of the laureate, as a lack of spontaneity and rhythmic fluidity is implicit in most of his verse. The new prosody does not always make for music. Once in a way one encounters a pure bit of lyric song, like that beginning:

O Love of my Love, O blue,
Blue sky that over me bends;
The height and the light are you,
And I the lark that ascends,
Trembling ascends and soars,
A heart that pants, a throat
That throbs, a song that pours
The heart out as it sings.

But the note of rapture in Mr. Binyon's lyrics is as rarely sounded as that of impassioned feeling in the longer poems. Even in the patriotic poems there is a restraint bordering upon austerity, cloaking the inward glow, though happily not sufficiently to stifle the central heat which gives them life. Edith Cavell could not have a nobler memorial than Binyon's threnody:

She bawled not herself, and we will
bawled her not
But with tears of pride rejoice
That an English soul was found so crystal-clear
To be triumphant voice

Of the human heart that dares adventure
all
But live to itself untrue,
And beyond all laws sees love as the light
in the night,
As the star it must answer to.

There is a mellowness and sound in Binyon's work. He can be vigorous too at times, as in the ballad of "Stamford Bridge"; but his method is essentially that of the reflective poet, who aims at thought transfused by emotion. In his orchestra there are no brass instruments and no drums, but there is a rich ground bass of viols with the occasional fluting of a reed. The note of distinction is never absent, and, indeed, is too much in evidence in pieces like "Ruan's Voyage," which call for a roughened and more vigorous edge; but is very much in place and is finely reminiscent of Catullus in things like "Serpentine" in "England and Other Poems," and in his more elaborate setting of the legends of classical antiquity.

In his invocation to Milton, "the soul of England," whom he implores to Turn again thine ear
To that song severe
In time hour of storm and war begotten!

he reveals, like Wordsworth, his true kinship and allegiance. In temper and spirit, he is a child of Milton rather than of Shakespeare. He would probably rather have written "Lycidas" than "The Tempest." "Samson Agonistes" than "Macbeth." If he had a little of that sensitiveness to the appeal of eye and ear, which give life and beauty to the music of Keats, whom he has edited with so delicate a perception, his poetry would gain immensely. As it is, much of his verse lacks wing and the power of flight. One has a feeling of overcultivation in the vineyard, of half-disguised effort, of occasional experimentation in the laboratory, of anything save pure and unadulterated inspiration and complete unassailable achievement. And then one recalls a

simple lyric, such as "Bab-Loek-Hythe," "In the Time of Wild Roses," and one feels the need of some qualification, here is the genuine "lyrical cry," so beloved of Matthew Arnold. Other of his lyrics have an equal freedom and ease and music of cadence, without an equal significance. Such is

A day that is boundless as youth,
And gay with delight to be born.
But this note of unforced music is not the prevailing one. True taste governs Mr. Binyon's work. He always maintains a high level of thought, and is never careless in execution or sloppy in sentiment. Some of his poems have the same poignancy as Emily Cammaerts' poems on the same subjects, and are equally from the heart, and his great "Hymn to the Fallen" touches a deeper note than anything of the Belgian poet. It is not only the best of Mr. Binyon, but by those brave lads who fought that liberty might be preserved.

HEROES AND HEROINES

It is an interesting comparison to make between the heroes and heroines as portrayed in the novels of the leading men and women writers. It is always illuminating in a novel written by a woman to discover how well she understands men, and the reverse is equally true. As a rule, however, there is considerable variation in the success with which a man portrays his feminine characters or a woman portrays her masculine characters. George Eliot, for instance, is not generally as successful in drawing her heroes as true to life as in portraying her other characters. When she draws for us Maggie Tulliver, Romola, Gwendolen Harleth and Dorothea Brooke, she really is using one model for all—namely, a girl who feels her soul to be cramped by the narrowness of her surroundings and conditions, and who struggles for the chance to express her individuality; that model, of course, is George Eliot herself, with sufficient variations to make each character absolutely distinct. No man could ever have drawn these characters.

Again citing George Eliot, her favorite masculine character was Adam Bede, and here again she drew from life, Adam Bede being no other than her own father. Tito Melema, however, is an extraordinary hero, to evolve from a woman's intellect, for no character in fiction is made so fascinating to all, yet so despised in his final evolution that even the kindest-hearted reader is satisfied to have him meet his end at the hands of his neglected father. Tito, of course, is a type rather than a character, a type of those who move along the line of least resistance and justify their neglect of duty. Yet in drawing this type George Eliot has given us a living, breathing man, with every human charm and human frailty which bring their inevitable results.

Thackeray gave us the most selfish and cold-blooded woman in literature—Becky Sharp—and in Colonel Newcome and Henry Esmond two wonderful portrayals of the English gentleman. Thomas Hardy shows us women strong in human attributes but without spiritual convictions, while his men, though rustics, are nature's noblemen. Kipling found his best types among the British soldier and the English civilians in India. Charlotte Brontë, like George Eliot, took herself as her model. Dickens employed caricatures—exaggerated composites of human characters—to force the attention of the public to a class. Micawber and Turpydorp were both based upon his own father as a model; Mrs. Nickleby is a composite of which his mother formed the basis, while the Dora of "Copperfield" portrayed his wife at the beginning of their married life, and in later years the Flora of "Little Dorrit."

Some one once said that the author who could best depict the real living character was he who best knew himself; yet how many Brownings have the inspiration of their Mrs. Brownings, how many George Eliots the inspiration of their George Henry Lewes?

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Sir Hudibras

He was in logic a great critic,
Profoundly skilled in analytic;
He could distinguish and divide;
A hair 'twixt south and south-west
side;
On either which he would dispute,
Confute, change hands, and still con-
fute.

Ole Bull's Patriotism

Ole Bull was loved. . . Ole Bull was honored; but it is more to be loved than to be honored. If we wish to understand the origin of this deep affection for Ole Bull—to understand Ole Bull himself, what he was, and what he now is for us—we must go back to the time when he first came before the public.

We were a poor and diminutive people, with a great past behind us and ambitions for the future which we were not able to fulfill; so we were looked upon with scorn. We were thought incapable of intellectual independence; even the so-called best among us thought the same. A Norwegian literature was thought an impossibility, even with its then rich beginnings; the idea of an independent Norwegian school of history was something to laugh at; our language was rough and unrefined, and not to be listened to unless spoken with the Danish accent; the development of Norwegian dramatic art was something too absurd to be thought of.

In politics it was the same. We had been newly bought and sold; and the freedom which we dared to take and which we had dared both to hold and to extend, even that gave us no security. . . Then a new generation came up, bred in those first years of our national life, which had not shared the burden of its elders nor sympathized with their forbearance and silence. On the contrary, it was inspired by a feeling of resentment; it was aggressive and restless as the sea. It revealed in the morning feeling of freedom; and just at this time Ole Bull's music came, as the first gleams of the sun on the mountain's summit.

Our folk melodies were just beginning to be recognized as music; the democratic element was slowly leavening the aristocracy; a national feeling was being born.

When we talk with old people of the time when Ole Bull suddenly came before the world, of how he stood before emperors and kings; of how the great opera houses of Europe were thronged to listen to his music; how he played with a wild and mysterious power, a power peculiar to himself, which was heartfelt, which was Norwegian; when they read to us how his violin sang the Norwegian folk melodies while his audiences laughed and cried, and behind all rose visions of our people and our magnificent country—one can understand the



"Net Menders," from a wood block by Tod Lindenmuth

The History of the Wood Block

promise, the feeling of self-dependence, of strength, of pride, he awakened—he first—in Norwegian hearts. When he came home from his first tour abroad, only to see him was a feast; when he played the old airs which had lain hidden in the hearts of the people, but which had been listened to with delight by kings and princes, then Young Norway felt itself lifted to the supreme height of existence. To his immortal honor, he gave us the gift which at that time we most needed—self-confidence.

It may be asked how did it happen that Ole Bull was the one set apart to do this work. He came of a musical race, but that would have availed little had it not been for his burning patriotism. He was a child in the time of the war for our independence, and his youthful voice mingled with the first hurrah for our new freedom. When he was a lad his violin sang in jubilant tones our first national songs at the student quarters of Henrik Wergeland. . . . When he established the Norwegian theater; when he supported and encouraged Norwegian art; when he gave his help to the National Museum; when he played for every patriotic object; when he stretched out a helping hand, wherever he went, to his countrymen in need—it was not so much for the person or object as for Norway. He always in all places and under all conditions felt himself our representative. . . . It was something for us that our "finest" man, fresh from the courts and intellectual circles of Europe, could and would go arm in arm with our poor beginnings, which were even less "fine" than now.

It was this steadfast devotion to the things in which he believed that made Ole Bull dear to his people. When he talked about his art he used to say, that he learned to play from the Italians. That was true; the outward form, the technique, was learned in Italy; but that in his playing which touched the heart and brought smiles and tears was born within himself, and its direct messenger was the folk song, tinged and permeated with the love of the fatherland.—Bjornstjerne Bjornson (tr. by Charles E. Hurd).

Footprints on the Snow

Worn is the winter rug of white,
And in the snow-bare spots once more
Glimpses of faint green grass in sight—
Spring's footsteps on the floor.

Upon the somber forest gates
A crimson flush the mornings catch,
The token of the Spring who waits
With finger on the latch.

Blow, bugles of the south, and win
The warders from their dream too long,
And bid them let the new guest in
With her glad hosts of song.

She shall make bright the dismal ways
With brooderies of bud and bloom,
With music fill the nights and days
And end the garden's gloom.

Her face is lovely with the sun;
Her voice—ah, listen to it now!
The silence of the year is done:
The bird is on the bough!

Spring here—by what magician's
touch?
'Twas winter scarce an hour ago.
And yet I should have guessed as
much—
Those footprints on the snow!
—Frank Dempster Sherman.

The History of the Wood Block

"Wood cutting, or wood engraving, is a relief process. The design is drawn on or transferred to a block of wood, and a knife is employed to cut away the surface of the block between the lines. The wood engraver does not work on the lines of the design; it is wood that is left untouched which prints. This is the older method, but later an engraver's burin was used as well as a knife." So, in "Etching and Other Graphic Arts," George T. Plowman reminds us.

"The oldest woodcut is dated 1423. Block books were made before the invention of movable type, but the illustrations and the letters being cut in the block. Many artists worked in this medium in Germany in the sixteenth century. A later development was the white method, where the design was cut into the wood, so that the print therefrom showed as white lines on a black ground. Thomas Bewick (1753-1828) introduced many new methods into the art. In the old method pearwood was cut with the grain. He used boxwood cut across the grain. Bewick was first to interpret the design rather than to follow slavishly the lines. To illustrate: The shadow side of a rock would be made, in the first method, by digging out all the space between the artist's lines. In the later method the effect would be attained by running white lines through the shadow in such a way as to get the proper tone and character. This required much more skill on the part of the engraver.

"A further change in the character of wood engraving came about through the use of photography in transferring the design to the block. This brought about the subordination of line to tone and texture, giving results not unlike line engraving. It became a reproductive art. Artists were employed in reproducing paintings. Timothy Cole's beautiful woodcuts of the old masters in the 'Century' are examples. At present a return to the earlier method is shown in the work of Lepere, whose woodcuts are as great, if not greater, than his etchings. The influence of the Japanese is seen in this revival.

"It should be noted that woodcut is the opposite of engraving. In the former the lines are in relief as the space between is cut away, while in the latter the lines are cut into the surface. It was the art of the people until superseded by 'process.' The woodcut can be printed with the letterpress, and is therefore a cheap method of reproduction. As the cut would wear away in time, an electrolyte is made which can be renewed as often as desired. Different values are obtained by varying the width of the lines. Boxwood is now generally used for the blocks, and is cut across the grain. The woodcut should not be made to imitate the line engraving. The artist should work from the back to the white, showing a flat black, white lines and white spaces, with no cross hatching. If a woodcut is made in the correct style, it cannot be copied with pen and ink."

A Famous Letter

William Cowper to the Reverend William Unwin:
I wrote my last letter merely to inform you that I had nothing to say, in answer to which you have said nothing. I admire the propriety of your conduct, though I am the loser by it. I will endeavor to say something now,

and shall hope for something in return.

I have been well entertained with Johnson's biography, for which I thank you: with one exception, and that a swinging one, I think he has acquitted himself with his usual good sense and efficiency. His treatment of Milton is unmerciful to a degree. A pensioner is not likely to spare a republican, and the Doctor . . . has belabored that great poet's character with the most industrious cruelty. As a man he has hardly left him the shadow of one good quality. . . . If he had any virtues, they are not to be found in the Doctor's picture of him, and it is well for Milton that some sourness of temper is the only vice with which his memory has been charged; it is evident that if his biographer could have discovered more, he would not have spared him. As a poet, he has treated him with severity enough, and has plucked one or two of the most beautiful feathers out of his muse's wing, and trampled them under his great foot. He has passed sentence of condemnation upon "Lycidas," and has taken occasion, from that charming poem, to expose to ridicule (what is indeed ridiculous enough) the childish prettiness of pastoral compositions, as if "Lycidas" was the prototype and pattern of them all. The liveliness of the description, the sweetness of antiquity that prevails in it, go for nothing. I am convinced, by the way, that he has no ear for poetical numbers, or that it was stopped by prejudice against the harmony of Milton's. Was there ever anything so delightful as the music of "Paradise Lost"? It is like that of a fine organ; has the fullest and deepest tones of majesty with all the softness and elegance of the Dorian flute; variety without end, and never equaled, unless perhaps by Virgil. Yet the Doctor has little or nothing to say upon this copious theme, but talks something about the unfitness of the English language for blank verse, and how apt it is, in the mouth of some readers, to degenerate into declamation. Oh! I could thrash his old jacket till I made his pension jingle in his pocket!

Sabbath Eve

Mirror-still the bay, no breeze molest-
ing,
Sailors drop the sails, the mill is resting.
Oxen to the verdant fields may fare
now,
All things for the day of peace pre-
pare now.
Through the forest runs a woodcock
roosting,
From yon porch accordian notes are
flooding,
Paths are swept and raked,—no task
is trifled,
Fruit-trees watered, lilac bushes rifled.
Shutters have been closed, and people
hasten
Now to draw the bolts, the locks to
fasten.
Last the mistress leaves no candle
gleaming;
Soon the household will be lost in
dreaming.

While the warm June night so softly
drowns,
And no breeze the weather-vane
arouses,
On the shore the waves are lightly
sounding,
Where the swell of last week's storm
is pounding.
—August Strindberg (tr. by Charles
Wharton Stork).

Man Is Incorruptible

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE life of Christ Jesus was an exemplification, in so far as such could be made upon earth, of the incorruptible man. It is impossible to imagine a more perfect exemplification of immortality or of the incorruptible man than was made for our benefit by the Master, for he overcame mortality, alias corruption, from every conceivable viewpoint. Nevertheless, mortal mind, being as utterly lost to goodness as it is, has never comprehended either the life or the precepts of Christ Jesus; hence it refuses to leave off scrutinizing its own mortality. Medical schools still flourish in this twentieth century of research, although divine metaphysics should long ago have taken the place of physics and lifted humanity above mortality. Thus mankind, left to itself, would seem to have become more and more helpless, nor will this helplessness diminish until the false nature of disease on the one hand, and the true nature of the incorruptible man on the other, are more generally understood and acknowledged.

Now the study or analysis of the so-called physical man or of the body, as pursued in materia medica, is entirely the result of a belief in the evidence before the corporeal senses. Here we are asked to accept as true what every natural science repudiates. No other of the natural sciences throws logic so completely overboard as does the study of materia medica. It is supposed, for instance, to deal only with life, yet it begins its research with that which denies life and health. It studies error instead of truth. It is as if one expected to learn the law of numbers from the contemplation of the mistakes of mathematicians. As must be plain to every one, materia medica believes with might and main in a mortal man. The entire basis of its germ theory is that man is physical and corruptible. Given this false premise as a basis of reasoning and a belief in infection, contagion and epidemics follows as a natural sequence. The ills of mortal man are, therefore, simply the result of a belief in mortality, a conviction that mortality is stronger than immortality. Remove this belief in mortality from the theory of materia medica and hardly a stone will remain in its entire foundation of pathology or in its medical practice. Thus we see how far removed from purity, or from God, Spirit, and His image and likeness, the spiritual man, are the workings of materia medica. Small wonder that materia medica, if followed persistently, should undermine all faith in God, Spirit. It is as impossible to believe in both the incorruptible man and the corruptible mortal at one and the same time as it is to reconcile light with darkness. As is plainly evident, then, the overcoming of disease can never be accomplished so long as the fountain of disease, the belief in a corruptible man, remains unchecked. We must look outside of and beyond mortal man to find a remedy for human ills.

"The Bible," says Mrs. Eddy on page 408 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "contains the recipe for all healing." Now the central fact of the Bible is certainly God, Spirit, and His idea, the incorruptible man. The reason why the spiritual facts about God and man are not more generally accepted is that spiritual ignorance is fostered to its utmost by false theology and its helpmeet, materia medica, concentrating their attention upon the old Adam of mortality. Is it not easily apparent that so long as we study disease, believe in disease, educate the children to look for and fear disease, even as materia medica dictates, we are not in touch with God nor the incorruptible man? Is it not what we contemplate as real that gives us our viewpoint and our consequent experiences? If our viewpoint is spiritual, or Christianly scientific, will that not mark our progress God-ward to a better basis of health? And does it not seem like a sensible thing to do, if we really wish to help to eradicate disease, to begin by changing the basis of our understanding from the corruptible to the incorruptible, from the material to the spiritual, from the false to the true?

Now, as every one seems to know at the present hour, to overcome disease is, absolutely necessary to destroy fear, hence much is being said by people ignorant of the basis of fear, warning against fear as though it could be overcome by human will. But fear is the principal product of the belief in the old Adam of sin and disease, whose convenient phrase is, "I am afraid." How, then, can fear be overcome so long as the belief in a mortal, corruptible man remains? As we see on pages 391 and 392 of Science and Health, fear is not overcome by human will nor by any other human method whatsoever. "Fear," says Mrs. Eddy, "is the fountain of sickness, and your master fear and sin through divine Mind; hence it is through divine Mind that you overcome disease." So fear is vanquished by turning to Principle, by denying matter and acknowledging the allness of Spirit, by contemplating man as incorruptible and immortal even as the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" indicate. In other words, when we turn from the mortal or material man to the true man, even the divine selfhood as revealed in Science and sustained forever by God, good, we shall find surcease from sorrow, from infection, contagion, or epidemic, because there is no mortality in Spirit. "When the enemy shall come in like a flood," says Isaiah,

"the spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him."

Whether, therefore, humanity desires it or not, mankind is continually forced to choose between the corruptible and the incorruptible man, according to the standard of Spirit. Like Joshua standing before the Israelites of old, so Christian Science is standing today before all the nations and peoples of the earth, saying: "Choose you this day whom ye will serve," whom you will accept as real, the corruptible mortal or the incorruptible man, made in the image and likeness of God. In the words of Mrs. Eddy: "The time for thinkers has come. Truth, independent of doctrines and time-honored systems, knocks at the portal of humanity. Contentment with the past and the cold conventionality of materialism are crumbling away. Ignorance of God is no longer the stepping-stone to faith. The only guarantee of obedience is a right apprehension of Him whom to know aright is Life eternal. Though empires fall, 'the Lord shall reign forever.'" (Science and Health, preface, p. vii.)

The Song of the Morning Stars

That things in general are out of tune is as plain as to a musician's ear is the unhappy clash of clarinet and bassoon in an orchestral rendering. . . . In this country, where our skies are full of robins and doves and thrushes, we have for our national symbol the fierce eagle, as immortal a bird as can be found in all the ornithological catalogues. . . . In Great Britain, where they have lambs and fallow deer, their symbol is the merciless lion. In Russia, where from between her frozen north and blooming south all kindly beasts dwell, they chose the growling bear; and in the world's heraldry a favorite figure is the winged dragon serpent, ferocious and dreadful.

And so fond is the world of contention that we climb out through the heavens and baptize one of the other planets with the spirit of battle and call it Mars, after the old god of war, and we give to the eighth sign of the zodiac the name of the scorpion, a creature chiefly celebrated for its sting. . . .

While an amateur was performing on a piano, and had just struck the wrong chord, John Sebastian Bach entered the room, and the amateur rose in embarrassment, and Bach rushed past the host, who stepped forward to greet him, and before the strings had ceased vibrating put his adroit hands upon the keys and changed the painful inharmonious into glorious cadence. Then Bach turned and gave salutation to the host who had invited him in. . . .

I have to tell you that the song that the morning stars sang together at the laying of the world's corner stone is to be resumed. Mozart's greatest overture was composed one night when he was several times overpowered by sleep, and artists say they can tell the places in the music where he was falling asleep and the places where he awakened. So the overture of the morning stars has been overlaid with sleep, but it will revive and be more grandly rendered by the evening stars of the world's existence than by the morning stars, and the vespers will be sweeter than the matins.—T. DeWitt Talmage.

The Nightingale's Song

But listen to the charm of birds in any sequestered woodland, on a bright forenoon in June. As you try to disentangle the medley of sounds, the first, perhaps, which will strike your ear will be the loud, harsh, monotonous, flippant song of the chaffinch; and the metallic clinking of two or three sorts of titmice. But above the tree tops, rising, hovering, sinking, the woodlark is fluting, tender and low. Above the pastures outside the skylark sings—as he alone can sing; and close by, from the hollies rings out the blackbird's tenor—rollicking, audacious, humorous, all but articulate. From the tree above him rises the treble of the thrush, pure as the song of angels; more pure, perhaps, in tone, though neither so varied nor so rich, as the song of the nightingale. And there, in the next holly, is the nightingale himself: now croaking like a frog; now talking aside to his wife on the nest below; and now bursting out into that song, or cycle of songs, in which if any man finds sorrow, he himself surely finds none. All the morning he will sing; and again at evening, till the small hours, and the chill before the dawn; but if his voice sounds melancholy at night, heard all alone, or only mocked by the ambitious blackcap, it sounds in the bright morning that which it is, the fullness of joy and love. Milton's

"Sweet bird, that shun'st the noise of folly,
Most musical, most melancholy,"

is untrue to fact. So far from shunning the noise of folly, the nightingale sings as boldly as anywhere close to a stagecoach road, or a public path, as anyone will testify who recalls the "Wrangler's Walk" from Cambridge to Trumpington forty years ago, when the covert, which has now become hollow and shelterless, held, at every twenty yards, an unabashed and jubilant nightingale. — From "Prose Idylls," by Charles Kingsley.

One of the Great Laws

The injunction, "Love one another," is as applicable to nations as to individuals. It is one of the great laws of heaven. And nations, like individuals, may well measure their nearness to God and to His glory by the degree to which they regulate their conduct by this duty.—Charles Sumner.

Evenings With Charles Lamb

There was Lamb himself, the most delightful, the most provoking, the most witty and sensible of men. He always made the best pun and the best remark of the evening. His serious conversation, like his serious writing, is his best. No one ever stammered out such fine, piquant, deep eloquent things in half a dozen half-sentences as he does. . . . How often did we cut into the haunch of letters while we discussed the haunch of mutton on the table! How we skimmed the cream of criticism! How we got into the heart of the controversy! How we picked out the marrow of authors! . . . Recollect (most sage and critical reader!) that in all this I was but the guest! Need I go over the names? They were but the old everlasting set—Milton and Shakespeare, Pope and Dryden, Steele and Addison, Swift and Gay, Fielding, Smollett, Sterne, Richardson, Hogarth's prints, Claude's landscapes, the cartoons at Hampton Court, and all those things that, having once been, must ever be. The Scottish novels had not then been heard of; so we said nothing about them. In general we were hard upon the moderns. The author of the Rambler was only tolerated in Boswell's Life of him; and it was as much as anyone could do to edge in a word for Junius. Lamb could not bear Gil Blas. That was a fault. . . . On one occasion he was for making out a list of persons famous in history that one would wish to see again—at the head of whom was Pontius Pilate, Sir Thomas Browne, and Dr. Faustus—but we blackballed most of his list!

But with what a gusto would he describe his favorite authors, Donne, or Sir Philip Sidney; and call their most crabbed passages "delicious!" He has furnished many a text for Coleridge to preach from. There was no fuss or cant about him; nor were his sweets and sour ever diluted with one particle of affectation.—Hazlitt.

When March Is In

In Minsterworth when March is in,
And spring begins to gild the days,
Oh! then starts up a joyous din,
For Piper's Wood is full of praise,
Because the birds denude winter gone
And welcome the returning sun.

Blackbird and thrush and robin dear
Within that wood try over all
The songs they mean to shout so clear
Before green leaves grow red and fall.

—From "A Gloucestershire Lad," by
F. W. Harvey.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, MAR. 10, 1920

EDITORIALS

The President's Decision

THE President's letter to Senator Hitchcock, on the subject of the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations, though it goes a considerable distance toward clarifying the situation, has still left everybody in some doubt as to Mr. Wilson's own ultimate intentions. It is probably quite impossible to reduce to writing a pronouncement on all the possibilities of negotiation and debate which are before the Senate; and for this reason there must necessarily be always a margin for variation in whatever Mr. Wilson may have to say upon the subject. Roughly speaking, however, the President has delivered an ultimatum to the Senate. He has announced quite plainly that he will agree to no modification or reservation of Article X which can by any possibility be regarded as a nullification, and, in illustration of this, he goes so far as to condemn all the proposals of even the mild reservationists as themselves nullifications. In these circumstances it is difficult to see how a compromise can be arrived at. Indeed, it would appear as if the last word had been spoken, and as if it were inevitable that the Treaty should go into what is usually called the campaign, though how an ultimate decision is to be arrived at even in this way affords its own perplexities.

In taking up his parable once more Mr. Wilson makes it quite plain that with him the whole question is something very much more than the making of peace today or the interests of this nation or that nation tomorrow. What he is aiming at is some groundwork of agreement by which humanity can be assured against future wars, and the democracy of the nations of the world protected. It is a great and a magnificent ideal: an ideal which had the support of Lord Grey at the very beginning of the great war, when he declared that unless this war was a war to prevent war, it would be a disaster to humanity. From the very beginning the League of Nations was essentially the work of Mr. Wilson. It is perfectly true that the idea existed before his day. Its germ is claimed to have been found by that curious race of diggers, the delvers in the dry-as-dust of the records in past ages and in different countries. But the fact that Professor Sayce has found indications of a primitive daily press and circulating library, in the early records of the nations of the Mediterranean Basin, is something entirely without effect on the institution of "Mudies," or the Gazette de Paris. It is again perfectly true that Lord Robert Cecil and General Smuts were largely responsible for formulating the covenant in its eventual form. But none of this affects the fact that it was the prestige of Mr. Wilson, when he landed in France in the winter of 1918, which made the League of Nations a realizable possibility.

When Mr. Wilson came to Paris, Lord Grey, Lord Robert Cecil, and Mr. Balfour were in the nature of the pelican in the wilderness. They had every desire to see a League of Nations formulated, but they had not the driving force to compel the Peace Conference not merely to turn its attention to it, but to place it before everything else. The prestige of Mr. Wilson, the influence of the great Republic which he represented, supplied this driving force. The various prime ministers became converted to his idea, though the conversion, it is to be suspected, was not without its political aspect. Anyway Mr. Wilson won. The populace and the prime ministers flung their nightcaps, as Casca would have said, into the air. There were some wry faces among the latter, but the populace was wholehearted. As for Mr. Wilson, he was a Gallio in this, that he cared for none of these things. What he wanted was the League of Nations, because he had convinced himself that only through a League of Nations could the security of humanity in the future be assured. To attain the League of Nations he was willing, then, to consent to many things which he trusted to time and the League to remedy. Probably, in his heart of hearts, he believed that any injustices wrought by the Treaty would, in due course, be corrected by the League. Anyway he was convinced that if the League could not correct these, the great powers would not. In the League, it is to be suspected, he saw the ultimate way out of the Shantung iniquity and a solution of the impenetrable Russian mystery.

The League, then, was Mr. Wilson's own child. The responsibility for it was his, and on the verdict of posterity upon it will depend, to an enormous extent, his own place in history. So far as this place is concerned, the action of the Senate matters nothing at all. He will be judged by what he did, and not by what other people did with what he did. But because of this, and this does not mean in any way because of his personal stake in the achievement, but because of his intense belief in the necessity of the League for humanity, Mr. Wilson finds it impossible to modify his original stand. His letter to Mr. Hitchcock is, in a way, an indication of this. Once more he puts humanity before country, the larger patriotism before the lesser. Again this does not mean that Senator Lodge or Senator Borah are not as equally sincere in their opposition to the covenant as the President in his support of it. But it does mean that Mr. Wilson, having made up his mind that the future of humanity is largely bound up with the covenant, finds it impossible to withdraw from his position, and regards the issue as so vital that rather than submit to the views even of the Senate, he prefers to carry the question to the people of the United States.

In stating his views for the benefit of the world, Mr. Wilson has had the courage of his convictions. He has joined issue frankly with the militarist influences in Europe. There was no need for him to say anything about Germany, because the great war was fought to overcome the military oligarchy which was governing that country. But he does allude directly to the post-war recrudescence of militarism in France. Throughout the sittings of the Peace Conference in Paris, he declares, the

military party in France was perpetually endeavoring to gain the upper hand. It was defeated then, but since the Conference was dissolved it has succeeded in asserting itself, and is now in control. To it, so far as can be judged, is largely owing the extraordinary decision with regard to the Turk. A decision which has just drawn from the "Journal des Débats" a declaration to the effect that it is absolutely necessary that the country should know whether its African interests are to be subordinated to its Turkish interests. The idea that France can, at this minute, support simultaneously a great African policy and a great Asiatic policy, and at the same time mount guard on the Rhine is, it insists, simply criminal. It is a highroad to a catastrophe. Whereas the obvious solution is to give the Christian populations of Asia Minor the control of their own destinies.

In all this the "Débats" is emphatically right. A strong Armenia, a restored Hellenic Empire, holding Constantinople, and guarding the Bosphorus and the Straits, under the protection of the League of Nations, is the natural way out of the difficulty. Of course the nations which have practically no population in Thrace, in Northern Epirus, in the Twelve Islands or the province of Aidin will object to this, and will see their hopes for concessions and monopolies disappearing. The most elementary justice, the most primitive acknowledgment of the doctrine of self-determination, however, demand this, just as every ideal of righteousness and justice demands the setting up of the greater Armenia. This is the natural and proper way out of the difficulty in which the powers have involved themselves in the Ottoman treaty, and until it is seen and accepted danger will continue to pile upon danger. Meanwhile behind every other decision the President of the United States sees the necessity for the firm hand of the League of Nations. The decision, not merely so far as the United States is concerned, but largely so far as the world is concerned, is apparently to pass from the Senate to the people. The people, therefore, should recognize their responsibility in this.

Stock Dividend Opinion

Stock dividends are not taxable. So rules the Supreme Court of the United States. This decision, just handed down by the highest tribunal in this country, settles a question of paramount interest to business men and corporations, and one which has been under serious discussion in legislative bodies for some years. The fact that the decision was supported by five justices and opposed by four is indicative of the diverse opinions on this important subject which have obtained throughout the nation. Congress had decreed that stock dividends were "income," and therefore taxable. The decision of the Supreme Court is to the effect that the provisions of the 1916 federal income tax law levying taxes on stock dividends is unconstitutional. The Massachusetts Supreme Court had ruled that stock dividends were legally taxable. Now that the national Supreme Court has acted on the matter, the controversy is possibly ended, in the United States, for all time.

There are, however, likely to be many complications from the effects of the ruling. For one thing, it means the refunding of millions of dollars by the government to those who have paid taxes on stock dividends distributed during the last four years. It also means that there must be some readjustment of the revenues in the future, in order to make up the loss sustained by the government by reason of the cutting off of this source of income. Two of the justices, in dissenting from the majority, said that the ruling would permit many corporations to escape taxation on a large portion of what "is actually their income." It is easy to see how this might be, and it remains for the government to devise some means to prevent such evasions. It is held by the majority ruling that the payment of stock dividends to shareholders is nothing more or less than a redistribution of a company's capital among its owners, and therefore is not in any sense like the payment of cash derived from a company's earnings. The decision states that stock dividends "are nothing except paper certificates" in undistributed assets, are not realized profits, and, therefore, are not taxable.

The entire question hinged on what was capital and what was income. The majority of the Supreme Court took the position that to tax a stock dividend was to tax a capital increase, and not an income. It is pointed out that if a shareholder sells his dividend stock he necessarily disposes of a part of his capital interest, just as if he should sell a part of his old stock, either before or after the dividend. That remaining no longer entitles him to the same proportion of future dividends as before the sale. Yet, without selling, the shareholder, unless possessed of other resources, has not the wherewithal to pay an income tax upon dividend stock.

It is presumed that, now that the decision is rendered, a great many stock distributions will be made. During the last four or five years industrial corporations have been very prosperous, and have greatly strengthened their financial structures. They are now in position to make stock dividend distributions, and countless shareholders will reap the benefit.

Opium

THERE is very urgent need that attention should be directed, once again, to the question of the opium traffic in China; that the facts should be faced; and that an attempt should be made to appraise the situation for what it really is. Thirty or forty years ago China was an opium-ridden country. Not only was the poppy cultivated without let or hindrance, anywhere, but enormous quantities of the drug were imported from India and elsewhere. The most enlightened amongst the Chinese were always well aware of the danger which threatened their country from the practice of opium-taking, but it was not until the seventies of last century that any serious effort was made to deal with the scourge. About that time, however, the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade was formed in the United Kingdom, and, quite undaunted by the apparently stupendous nature of the task, it flung itself into the fight against the traffic in China.

After years of patient and devoted effort, during

which the society rallied to itself the most enlightened aid, not only in China but far beyond her borders, an agreement was reached between Great Britain and China whereby a gradual reduction was to be brought about of the amount of opium imported into China from India, on the basis of a corresponding reduction of the manufacture of opium in China being effected. The next great step was the Hague Conference of 1912, and the next, the promulgation throughout China of a most drastic anti-opium law. The importation from India practically came to an end in 1913, and when, in that year, the Chinese Government took over the great stocks of opium at Shanghai, the trade in the drug was practically brought to a close.

Then came the great war, and, as the years of it passed by, the position of most nations, even neutrals, steadily became more straitened. China was no exception. There are always millions of people in China very near the border line of want. The war did not help them; neither did the long-drawn-out struggle between the north and south at home, the intrigues and counter-intrigues, the little wars, the vast systems of brigandage, all secretly fostered by Japan, make the path of the Chinese any easier. The Chinese people, who, by an effort the stupendous nature of which is not even yet appreciated, had shaken themselves free from the bonds of opium, never in all their history stood so much in need of help as during the years which immediately followed the final act of liberation at Shanghai, in 1913. No country was in a better position to afford this help than was Japan. How did Japan use her opportunity? By embarking upon a deliberate, government-organized, government-subsidized attempt to rivet, once again, upon the Chinese people the bonds from which they had so newly freed themselves. The shameful story has been told in this paper and dealt with editorially more than once, but every week, almost, that passes adds a new chapter, worse, if possible, than its predecessors. The latest of these chapters is compiled from information obtained by the Inter-Church World Movement, which recently sent out a questionnaire on the subject to missionaries in China.

These missionaries confirm, once again, the statement that great quantities of opium are being smuggled into China by means of the postal service which Japan has established in all the principal cities of the country. As Japan declines to allow any examination of these parcels, it is possible, the missionaries declare, for opium to be sent to the uttermost parts of China, and every use is being made by Japan of the opportunity. "Hypodermic syringes," the narrative continues, "are sold at such low prices and so openly by the Japanese that anyone who wishes may purchase them, and also morphia, which the Japanese are urging upon the Chinese people, telling them that it is an antidote for opium, and will help to free them from the habit." This last is, perhaps, the crowning mercy.

Some nine months ago, when these charges of a deliberate attempt to debauch China were made by this paper against Japan, a tremendous effort was made, in influential Japanese quarters, to blunt the charge with ridicule. The idea of a great nation like Japan, one of the world powers, stooping to such means to gain her ends was described as "too absurd to be entertained, for a moment, by thinking people." Facts, however, are stubborn things, and here are facts in abundance.

The effect of the Japanese effort is seen nowhere more clearly than in this: a year ago, China was still fighting valiantly against any recrudescence of the scourge of opium-taking. A sincere effort was still being made to enforce the anti-opium law, in spite of the determination of Japan to thwart the authorities in all directions. But, today, there is noticeable, according to the statement of the missionaries, a terrible lessening of effort. "This year," one statement runs, "planting is done openly. Seed can be obtained through the officials and planting is encouraged." "Opium," declares another, "is again coming into use to an alarming extent, being cultivated freely in some of the provinces, perhaps under the penalty of a fine, which is readily paid, and eagerly received. The outlook is exceedingly dark." And so it goes on. And yet Japan would have the world believe that the very logic of events has marked her out as China's best counselor and friend.

Water in Spring

WHEN an inhabitant of the more arid regions visits a land of abundant rain and snow, he may well marvel at the apparent wastage. For such a one it is a strange experience to see the snow fall, melt, and run unconserved into the salt ocean. In his own desert hills, not one drop, he knows, ought to reach a salt sink without having been first used for irrigation and water power. If only there could be a better distribution of water throughout the world, he may rightly think, what crops would be possible, what better economy of development could go on! Of course, water alone is not all that is necessary; there must be good soil to be watered. A broader understanding of how water may be properly controlled and used is, however, one of the great needs of the world.

Perhaps for only a few weeks in the spring, every arroyo or gully, that in other seasons is dry, has its stream from the melting snow. Then it is that the ground is swirled into those marks of watercourses that seem so strange in the late summer when no drop of the stream remains. Simply the knowing how to save the surplus water of the springtime, the rivulets in each tiny ravine, the water that sinks into the ground, or the torrents from a cloudburst—this knowledge alone would mean the reclamation of much land that the best of ingenuity so far has been able to find little use for. To one city dweller the slush of the spring may mean only a hindrance to walking or motoring; to another, especially in these days when nearly everybody is making verses, it may be a welcome promise of the greater exuberance to come. To the man, however, who thinks in terms of irrigation and water power, it all signifies a riot of moisture over which he has proved all too little dominion.

Greater dams, reservoirs, flumes, and headgates there are sure to be in all the comparatively desert places. But better use should be made also of even the smaller rills,

which have perhaps received scant attention. Some forty or fifty years ago John Muir felt, in visiting some of the driest valleys of western America, that about all the water available there was being used. Since then, however, the amount of irrigation in some of those very places has increased many fold. So nobody need fancy for an instant that the maximum has been reached, even in dry and rocky valleys that look hopeless to the casual motorist or traveler on the railway. All these lands that look so desolate may be the very lands that it is proposed the government shall give to the former service men. In order to be of value, they must simply be watered, and eventually they surely can be.

Spring poets, therefore, will doubtless go on with their lines on running water. The wanderer in the high places will rejoice at every ripple. The rancher will watch the rate of the melting of the snow and of the flow of streams with the utmost interest. And even the city dweller will do well not to rebel too much, for the pleasantest way, certainly, is to understand what water in the spring means to all sorts of people, and to be glad for the whole activity. Because water running everywhere in springtime means one thing to one person is no reason why it must be limited in its meaning to just that for everybody else.

Editorial Notes

THERE is a most convincing significance in the report from Peking that General Hsu and General Ting have succeeded in arranging for a substantial loan from Japan, the proceeds of which are to be used mainly for the Peking-Suiyuan railway extension project. For the loan is said to be secured on the entire Peking-Suiyuan line. Generals Hsu and Ting have, of course, long been notorious for their pro-Japanese leanings, and this their latest effort, if carried through successfully, will not only strengthen the grip of Japan on the all-important Peking-Suiyuan line, but will indirectly open the way for her to secure an influence on the Peking-Hankow trunk line itself.

THE proponents of license are now pleading for "light wines and beer," and are besieging the press and the politicians to hearken to the cry of the "working men" for these beverages. All the old time-worn and futile arguments are being advanced to support their plea that this sort of license is really in the interest of "temperance." Anyone who has seen the actual working of the wine and beer licenses, however, knows the utter folly of thinking that they are in any manner related to temperance acts. Dealers in such drinks who have been given the lawful "inch" have ever been prone to take the unlawful "ell," while the ingenuity they display in finding means to supply the demands of their patrons for something stronger is too well known to require discussion. The welfare of humanity will be promoted by a constant alertness to oppose every such attempt to undermine national prohibition.

AT A recent meeting of the Royal Society of Arts, in London, when a paper on the "Architectural Character of Buildings" was read, Mr. Bernard Shaw is reported to have commented as follows: "I am so far from being that I have come to the conclusion that what is wanted is a law that every building should be knocked down at the end of twenty years, and a new one erected." "A frightful fuss had been made during the war," he declared, "about the Cathedral of Rheims. In any reasonable state of society, people would not have made such a fuss. If the cathedral had been knocked down, the simplest thing would have been to build a new one, and get some new stained glass." In any reasonable state of society the simplest thing would be not to take Mr. Bernard Shaw too seriously.

THE village blacksmith, in Canada at least, has become a memory so far as the mere shoeing of horses and forging missing links for draft chains are concerned. Now the smith, though still "a mighty man is he," is devoting his attention to broken-down automobiles by the wayside, and has added an oxyacetylene welding system to his equipment for this purpose. Breakages of farm implements, including gasoline tractors, are welded by this means, and vexatious delays, caused in the past by waiting for the arrival of new parts, are thus avoided. This new development, it is interesting to note, has resulted in the formation of a national association of blacksmiths, with headquarters in Winnipeg, through which it is proposed to standardize prices throughout Canada.

AS THE income tax period comes to its close for another year, more than one voice is being raised in a call for such a simplification of the forms that a "citizen of ordinary intelligence" would need no help or advice to enable him to fill out the blanks provided by the government, without an error. Certainly there is need of simplification, but the process is complicated by nature; and it is barely possible that the government officials who are responsible for the forms are learning something about income taxation as the years go by. If so, as knowledge increases, the forms will doubtless become, as the saying is, "fool proof," or very nearly so.

IN THESE days, when the invitation to many to rest on their laurels is being made so attractive, there is something peculiarly welcome in Mr. Poincaré's recent repudiation of any such intention as far as he himself is concerned. "I never believed, and do not now believe," he recently declared at a gathering in Paris, "that a former President of the Republic should be relegated to become in his own country somewhat of a king in exile." And then he added this very worthy generalization: "The remembrance of a former dignity projects neither shade nor light on him who bore it."

ONE of the most recent "reservations" adopted by the Senate at Washington removes from the United States the obligation to pay any portion of the expenses of the League of Nations, except the office expenses and the salaries of the employees of the Secretary-General. In view of the fact that the League is credited with having its origin in the United States, this is rather an interesting "reservation." Which category will such a "reservation" be placed in by European powers, "mild" or "bitter"?